INSURANCE.
Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 101--- BOMBAY MONDAY APRIL 29 1929 ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE.
But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

DAYS OF ROBBER RAJ NUMBERED!

ANARCHY RAMPANT IN KABUL

People Anxious for Amanullah's Return to Throne

THE MARCH TO CAPITAL

—:o:—

BOMBAY, April 28.

Enquiries made by a representative of the Associated Press elicit the information that the Afghan Consulate, Bombay, has received authoritative news from Kandahar to-day that Amanullah Khan has been in Ghazni since the 15th instant and that his armies consisting of Hajaraz from Ghorbund, the southern tribes under the command of General Nadir Khan from Logard, and Kandaharis, Wardak is and Heratis from Maidan under the command of Abdul Ahad Khan, are marching towards Kabul.—A. P.

DAYS OF ROBBER RAJ NUMBERED

—:o:—

PEOPLE ANXIOUS FOR AMANULLAH'S RETURN

PESHAWAR, April 28.

Mr. Imamuddin, Bacha-I-Saquao's Trade Agent, says that he has received information from Kabul that Bacha-I-Saqao's forces have entered Ghazni but this is not confirmed by other sources.

Abdul Hadi Khan, who was for sometime Afghan Minister in London has arrived here as a refugee. He travelled thirtyfive nights, hiding himself during the day. Interviewed, he said that Bacha-I-Saquao's days were numbered and that her former glory would soon return to Afghanistan. Anarchy was rampant all over the country he had come through but it was reassuring to find that the sauer element among the Afghans was throughly tired of the present chaotic conditions and was anxious for Amanullah Khan's return. In his opinion, none except Amanullah Khan could restore peace and order.

Amanullah Khan's present movements are not known here.

SHIAHS' POSITION WEAKENS

—:o:—

GOVT.'S STERN WARNING TO AFRIDIS

PESHAWAR, April 28.

Shiahs continue to hold the main position in Manikhel Darrah but their resistance is reported to be weakening. Sunnis have apparently now overcome the difficulties about supplies.

A stern warning has been issued by the Chief Commissioner to both Afridis and Orakzais against any inhumanity to Shiah families who have fled from Daulatzai (Sunni Orakzai) country. It is reliably learnt that though evicted Shiahs have throughout secured material and moral assistance from the Government in the areas remaining to them immediately adjoining the Kohat District and in the district itself, the present attempt to regain their homelands of Kalaya was entirely unexpected and was made on their own initiative.—A. P.

AFGHAN MINISTER AT MOSCOW ENTERS MUZARISHARIF

BACHHA'S GOVERNOR DEPARTS

SIMLA, April 27.

News is confirmed that Ghulam Nabi, Afghan Minister at Moscow, has entered Muzarisharif in the interests of Amanullah and that the Governor recently appointed there by Habibullah has departed.

No news has been received yet of Muhammad Ghauz's expedition from Herat nor Abdur Rahim's opposing expedition.—A. P.

DEPUTATION OF ULEMA WELL RECEIVED BY TRIBES

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, April 27.

A message from the deputation of Ulemas and Khans which had lately crossed the border, states that the deputation arrived in Haji Sahib's dwellings and had been warmly greeted throughout the way.—Free Press.

AFGHAN MEDICAL MISSION.

—:o:—

FIRST BACH TO CROSS THE BORDER SHORTLY

PESHAWAR, April 27.

Khan Abdul Gaffer Khan, President Afghan Red Crescent Society, Peshawar, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"We had been corresponding with the Government to secure passports for the Medical Mission which the Afghan Red Crescent Society had intended to send over to Afghanistan to help those in distress there; but the Government has so far given us no satisfactory answer. It appears that as there is no British consul over there, the Government would not issue passports to anyone, nor as we learn they are going to prevent anyone from crossing the border. The other day a deputation consisting of Ulemas and Khans crossed the border at Shabkadar and no one interfered with them. So under the circumstances we have also decided to form the first batch of medical mission as early as possible and following the foot-prints of the Ulemas and Khans, despatch it too to Afghanistan. Therefore all those medical men who intend to join the mission should end in their names within a week."—Free Press.

INDIANS IN I. C. S.

—:o:—

9 Vacancies open to be filled up

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES AT OPEN COMPETITION

SIMLA, April 28.

A press communique states:

In the press communique dated 22nd October 1928 it was explained that five vacancies in the Indian Civil Service would be filled this year by competition among Burman candidates, seven by open competition at examination held at Delhi in January last and eight by nomination if the results of the Delhi examination made this necessary for the purpose of redressing communal inequalities. The success of two candidates of a minority community at the Delhi competition has made it possible to fill nine vacancies by competition instead of seven.

It is now announced for general information that the undermentioned Indian and Burman candidates respectively have been successful in the open competition at Delhi and the competition at Rangoon restricted to persons of Burmese domicile held in January last. Indian candidates: (1) Hafiz Abdul Majid. (2) B. S. Vishwanathan Ayyar, (3) P. M. Subramanyam. (4) Abu Talib Naqui (5) R. L. Narasinham (6) Bishan Narayan Nigam (7) Ranajit Kumar Ray (8) Shyam Behari Capoor (9) Anil Behari Ganguli.

The following are the Burman candidates: (1) Maung Sue Nyun (2) Maung Kyaw Khine (3) Maung Tin (4) Maung Aung Soe (5) Maung Paing.—A. P.

THROW OPEN TEMPLES TO "UNTOUCHABLES"

—:o:—

Pt. Malavya on the right to equality of Man and Man

NO SHASTRAIC INJUNCTION TO CONTINUE "CRUETY"

"Throw open the temples to the so-called untouchables. In the eyes of God you are committing an unpardonable sin by denying your down-trodden rothers the right of worship which the Hindu religion so freely, gives whether he be a touchable or the humbiest 'untouchable'. This was the gist of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's address delivered at a largely attended public meeting held at the Khatau Mackanji Wadi, Girgaum on Sunday evening, As Panditji was not feeling well he made his speech sitting on a chair.

STIGMA ON HINDUISM.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who presided on the occasion in requesting Pandit Malaviya to speak on the removal of untouchability described untouchability as a stigma to the Hindu religion. He pointed out to the audience that the Working Committee of the Congress had passed a resolution urging the removal of this curse and he hoped with the advice of men like Panditji, the cause of the removal of untouchability, would be furthered.

RAMANUJA'S LEAD.

Speaking in Hindi Pandit Malaviya said that the removal of untouchability presupposed the uplift of the so called untouchables both in their manner of living as well as their status in society. The movement for the removal of untouchability, he said had made rapid strides during recent years thanks to the efforts of reformers. As far back as half a century ago Swami Ramanujacharya, a great man well versed in Shastras, had given a lead in this matter by having among his disciples the so-called untouchables. Since then the problem came into prominence only after the efforts of the Arya Samaj and recently when Mahatma Gandhi took upon his shoulders to evadicate this evil.

RIGHT TO EQUALITY.

Without going into the desirability or otherwise of inter-dining or inter-marriages as between the upper classes and the "untouchables," the speaker failed to understand why these down-trodden people should not have an equal footing in the society. The obligation that these classes did to the society by sweeping dirt and cleansing the city were very important and entitled them to be treated as equals if not as betters. "Are you going to widen the gulf by persisting in this distinction or are you going to assimilate them into Hindu Society by according them a humane treatment?" he asked.

"CRUEL".

Continuing he characterised the denial of entry into temple to the untouchables as "cruel" on the part of the enlightened people. Did they want to deny them the right of worship? The speaker had read Shastras and was a student of Sanskrit and had never come across any shastric injunction prohibiting any man from entering a place of worship. On the other hand he quoted chapter and verse from Shastras to say that even "chandals" meaning the lowest of low men should have a right of worship and of entering a place of worship and offer prayers. The very philosophy of Hinduism, stressed the speaker, was that every man was a part of the Omnipotent and as such there should be absolutely no distinction between man and man.

After emphasising the urgent need of throwing open the temples to the "untouchables" Pandit Malaviya said that this reform should be worked not in a spirit of revolt against the orthodoxy, but by reasoning with them and persuading them to this view in the name of humanity and the Hindu religion.

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

CONGRESS-LABOUR CO-ORDINATION

—:o:—

Pt. Jawaharlal Suggests Economic Programme for Masses

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is on a visit to Bombay was overwhelmed with questions on the Youth Movement and the present political situation at an informal talk he had with the members of the Youth League at the Students' Brotherhood Hall on Sunday evening. The venue of the meeting originally fixed at Nariman's place had to be changed owing to a very heavy rush of youths who wanted to have their doubts cleared from the man whom they looked upon as their Idol. Although the meeting was not open to the press the following report was gathered on reliable information:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman introduced the speaker and called upon the youths to ask questions on current political subjects

CONGRESS AND LABOUR.

Mr. K. Sitaram wanted to know whether it was possible to co-ordinate the Labour and the National Movements which remained so wide apart at the present moment and whether it would be a wise thing to co-ordinate the two.

Pandit Jawaharlal is said to have replied that the question was easy to discuss but difficult to practise. Extreme national movement was anti-Labour and extreme Labour movement was not national but international. So it was better to have an economic programme which would appeal to the masses, for without their help the national programme would be ineffective. At present it was impossible to co-ordinate the labour and national movements although it was desirable.

ABOLISH LANDLORDISM.

Mr. C. G. Shah suggested that the programme before the country should be abolition of Landlordism, raising of minimum living wage, organising Trade Unions and immediate programme of economic emancipation.

Pandit Jawaharlal is said to have observed that such a programme if carried on a country-wide scale should prove effective and that the movement should be reformist from the beginning.

THE NEHRU REPORT.

Mr. Alwa wanted to know whether the Nehru Report was not a good basis for Swaraj and whether the Hindus should not agree to one-third Muslim representation in the Central Legislature.

Pandit Jawaharlal replied that he personally had no objection at all, but his opinion did not matter. The Report was now backed by a majority of people and he was afraid if modifications were made it would alienate support.

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.

Mr. Koppikar asked whether it would not be wise for the country to carry on only such programme as agreed upon by the majority instead of diluting the programmes of different parties to placate the minorities.

Pandit Jawaharlal replied that on principle he would always support the rights of minorities, but it depended upon the question.

The meeting terminated late in the evening.

JACOBABAD SHOOTING OUTRAGE

TWO MOULVIS ARRESTED

—:o:—

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 27.

Moulvi Abdul Karim and Maulvi Noormahomed have been arrested in connection with the Jacobabad shooting outrage.—Free Press.

MORE CONGRESS NOMINATIONS TO BENGAL COUNCIL

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Eight more nominations of candidates to the Bengal Council at the forthcoming general election made by the Congress include Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. K. S. Roy, Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Shamaprasad Mukerjee, son of the late Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee. Mr. Shamaprasad Mukerjee is a new candidate. He will seek election from the Dacca University.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU ADDRESSES STRIKERS

Asks Muslims and Hindus to Fight Shoulder to Shoulder

HUGE MASS MEETING OF WORKERS

Vigorous Preparations For Picketing

An atmosphere of comparative quiet prevailed in the Mill area on Sunday, all mills being closed for the weekly holiday. The workers of the Girni Kamgar Union spent the day in completing their preparations to strengthen the strike from to-day. Volunteers were trained to start picketing work in right earnest. While on one side the Girni Kamgar Unionists were mobilizing their forces and organising them for a grimmer struggle, the leaders of the Bombay Textile Labour Union were doing their level best to break the strike which they regard as most detrimental to the interests of the workers.

STICK TO YOUR GUNS.

It appears that gradually the situation is becoming more favourable for the Left Wingers. Under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union, a mass meeting of strikers was held in the open maidan at Chinchpokli, on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Kandalkar, the president of the Union, presiding. This was one of the biggest mass meetings held in the city of Bombay. No less than 25,000 workers had attended the meeting, the proceedings of which were conducted in an organised and peaceful manner. At least a dozen speakers addressed this meeting and urged the strikers to stick to their guns till their grievances were redressed.

The City Police had taken extraordinary and, in a sense, rather unnecessary precautions to maintain 'peace and order'. The "maidan" was surrounded on all sides by strong parties of police armed with "Lathies". As if the Lathi police were not enough for the purpose, there were a number of armed police and not a small number of Sergeants and Police Officers. The strikers exhibited wonderful organisation and discipline in conducting such a huge meeting as was yesterday's. Less than 100 uniform volunteers of the Girni Kamgar Union were able to maintain discipline and order in a mass meeting of 25,000 "illiterate" people. It was, indeed, a lesson for the so-called educated classes. Be it said to the credit of these workers that they have shown themselves to be wonderfully well disciplined people.

All the speakers who addressed the meeting, asked the workers to be unswerving in their determination to carry on the strike to a success. The meeting had the good luck of hearing the spirited address of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is now in Bombay.

A WARNING.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was given an ovation by the strikers. Addressing them in Hindi, he said he had come there to express his sympathy for the workers. He was told that the general strike was declared because the owners had resorted to methods of victimisation. It was proper that they had declared strike in order to protest against victimisation of their workers. He warned the strikers against attempts of interested people to disrupt their forces and especially against attempts to foment Hindu-Muslim dissensions. They had to realize that their struggle was against capitalism and not against any religion. In this struggle Hindus and Muslims had to fight shoulder to shoulder. He told them that the whole country was anxiously observing the big fight that they were carrying on. Their fight was a fight of the masses of the whole country. If they succeeded, it would be a success for the whole country. Their defeat would mean the defeat of the whole country.

FREEDOM OF WORKERS NOT DISTANT.

Mr. D. B. Kelkar, Vice-President of the Trade Union Congress, addressing the meeting, observed when he saw such a huge mass meeting he was convinced that the freedom of workers was not far distant. He had no doubt that they were fighting for a right cause. It was a hopeful sign that the workers were realizing the strength of their class. If the workers refused to work with their hand, no one not even the military could do anything against them. He had heard that some selfish persons were trying to break the solidarity of workers. He would request all of them to beware of persons who posed as friends of labouring classes. Especially they had to guard themselves against surreptitious manoeuvres of certain persons to create Hindu-Muslim factions. The batons of police would fall equally on the heads of Hindus and Muslims.

The meeting was further addressed by Messrs. Ranadive, Sapre, (Secretary of Manmad Railway Union), Deshpande, Ruikar of Nagpur, V. H. Joshi, Mrs. Dange, Purandare, Vaidya and a number of workers including two Muslims. The anti-strike activities of the Bombay Textile Labour Union came in for a good deal of condemnation.

The Girni Kamgar Union has completed its preparations and to-day most of the mills will be picketed by

(Continued on page 7.)

THE "CHRONICLE" AND ITS POLICY

"Pioneer's" Mischievous Propaganda

The report contained in the "Pioneer" of 27th instant from its Bombay correspondent that the "Bombay Chronicle" will be sold, that "it will be definitely given over to the Princes and that the "Bombay Samachar" will continue to be its ally even under the changed conditions" is false and the implication contained in the message of the correspondent that the policy of the "Chronicle" and the "Samachar", as Nationalist Journals, will be changed is absolutely without any foundation.

MARRIAGE AS A HABIT

—:o:—

Broken Hearts and Breaking Chains

Marriage used to be an institution. It is now rapidly becoming a habit.

A large proportion of divorced people marry again. They do not seek the law as a means of escape, but as the condition of a fresh bond. Their restlessness is a symptom of the eternal human quest for happiness. They are hopeless optimists.

They demand that love and loyalty shall be immortal, and when they find that these things are as perishable as last year's roses they fling their hearts away a second, a third, a fourth, a fifth time—hoping, always hoping.

Well, one may say, that is simple and obvious enough. But a new and strange element has entered to complicate the situation, and it is expressed by this fact: wives seeking divorce from their husbands today outnumber by three to one husbands seeking divorce from their wives. Thus writes Anthony Praga in "Sunday Express."

WIVES WHO RULE.

That is one of the most significant things in modern life.

Is it that men are so deficient in the qualities of fidelity, kindliness, and restraint that women are finding it increasingly difficult to live with them in the capacity of wife? Is it that women enter marriage blindly and then find unbearable the obligations and responsibilities of marriage when these are revealed to them?

The problem cannot be solved along those lines. Men are no worse than they were, and women are certainly less blind than they were.

I believe that the answer is to be found, broadly speaking, in two facts The first, that women possess a new and immense "formal" independence the second, that women retain (as they always will) all their immemorial domination.

Women have always ruled men in larger or smaller degrees; they needed no law, no emancipation, in order to exercise their power. But to-day they have their power sanctioned not only by Act of Parliament but by the explicit consent of society.

The Victorian wife would tolerate a great many things that her modern counterpart would rebel against, because the Victorian wife was socially and legally debarred from any remedy, and was exposed to disgrace if she sought one. She was thus thrown back upon the resources of her personality, on her patience, on her mere endurance. She dare not think of sacrificing the home, of seeking freedom. Freedom, for her would have meant desolation and shame.

"WE HAVE KILLED . . ."

But observe the immense contrast today. A woman may divorce and marry, and divorce and marry, and those changes mean no more than the changes of fashion. Husbands are discarded like hats, and families are disbanded like chessmen.

Women have to-day a thousand ways of earning a living. It is considered no part of their destiny that they should be dependent on the efforts of a husband. The old romantic view of home, with all its beauty, its poesy, its sentimental illusions, is scoffed at as a hollow sham.

We have done with the kind of domestic love that shone, however mawkishly, in the novels of Dickens. We have cursed and killed the mystery, the pain, the nobility, the sordidness the tenderness that is summed up in the word marriage.

We are scientific realists. Our unions are formulae in psychology, our children biological problems, our passions regulated by text books on economics.

Our whole aim is independence, not union, with its mutual obligations and restrictions.

"Men and women must be free to live their own lives" is our principle.

But marriage, as we know, consists in men and women living each other's lives, and in our new idealism we have hitched our wagon not to a star, but to a whirling comet.

Our science, when we apply it to the loves of men and women, does not work; our economics break down our formulae fall to dust.

That is why there are so many divorces, and that is why women outnumber men in the dissolving of marriage.

They no longer think of the duties of marriage as things essentially bound up with its happiness. They think of marriage as a convenience or a pleasure. When it ceases to be one or the other it is merely an annoyance to be got rid of.

"SHE WILL YAWN."

Go to one of these young married women and tell her that patience is a virtue, that forgiveness is holy, that human love may be strengthened, not weakened, by mutual suffering. She will yawn at you.

And all the time she is an incurable romantic—which is another way of saying that she is a human being. However many times her clever modern formulae may break down, she never loses her faith in them. She goes steadily on, hopefully seeking that very permanence of which her principles have denied the value.

She cuts herself off from the obligations of motherhood, because the ties of children are not compatible with an independent life. She exacts from her husband a freedom comparable to his own in his celibate days, because restraint in comestic life is an outworn sentimental taboo. She rejects the ordinary human trials of mood and temperament, which call for the practice of tact and subtlety, because they impose on her a strain she considers unjustifiable in her emancipated state of equality.

In short, she rejects piecemeal the basic conditions of that beautiful, dangerous, difficult, and vitally interesting thing, union for love between men and women.

She marries, and the marriage breaks to pieces, and the pieces are shovelled out through the divorce court door. She is free and independent, and emancipated, and equal and all the rest of it.

THEIR STAR.

But though she does not know it, she is breaking her heart for the chains that she has thrown away.

Women, if they like, can live as wives in the traditional sense, or, if they like, they can share a man's life without the bond of matrimony, or, again, they can live celibate. But no human being can make a psychological mud-pie of all those different states, call it marriage, and then complain that it goes wrong.

The nation depends upon the family, the family depends upon marriage and marriage depends upon the recognition that all happiness and all pleasure must be paid for. From that law there is no escape.

A girl's dreams of her lover, a mother's joy in her first-born, a man's pride in his wife and his son—all the elements that constitute the happiness and sometimes the glory of marriage are balanced against some duty, some restraints, some anxiety.

The dulness of the everyday is the price exacted for our great moments.

It is largely because a section of modern women have lost sight of so obvious a platitude that they crowd the divorce courts. In their anxiety to be up-to-date, to prove to the world that they are not slaves as their mothers were, they have dazzled themselves with catch-phrases and catch-thoughts.

But tragic and undignified as are such lives, it should be remembered that they are exceptions.

Britain is not made up of remarkable men and women, but of average men and women. It is they who are the ultimate test of a civilisation, its ultimate solidity, its ultimate glory. Upon them reposes the burden of replenishing the nation's life. Upon their obscure and heroic virtues we thrive and are great. And they have not decayed.

For they, too, like those others, have a star. But their star is the Hearth.

GIRL GUIDES MOVEMENT

—:o:—

INAUGURATION IN BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

The enrolment ceremony of the Patrol Leaders of the Municipal Marathi and Gujarati Girls' Schools, was held in the compound of the Gilder Tank School recently. Mrs. Eastley the Provincial Commissioner for the Girl Guides, Mrs. Bunbury, and Mrs. Captain, District Commissioners of the Girgaum and Bandra Districts and Miss Richards the Provincial Trainer, performed the Ceremony. Mrs. Shuffi C. Tyebji, Commissioner for the Bombay Municipal Girl Guides, Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, Mrs. Hansa Mehta. Dr. Mrs. Malini B. Sukthankar, Members of the Schools Committee, and Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary of the Schools Committee, were also present.

13 Girl Guide Companies and 2 Blue Bird Flocks from Municipal Schools had assembled there. The programme consisted of the Horse Shoe formation of the Companies and Enrolment of the Patrol Leaders followed by songs and speeches. After the enrolment ceremony had been performed, Mrs. Shuffi C. Tyebji informed those present that this was in fact the inaugural ceremony of Girl Guides in Municipal Schools. She then requested Miss Richards to say a few words to the Guides.

Miss Richards first spoke to the Guiders about bringing happiness to the children through Guiding, then to the Patrol Leaders about their privileges and responsibilities as leaders and lastly to the Guides about the need for discipline, each one acting not for herself but for the good of the world. Mrs Malandkar then translated her speech in Marathi to the Guides.

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 27.

May	19.56	+ .06
July	18.81	+ .06
October	18.93	
December	19.01	+ .04
January	19.01	+ .06
Middling Spot	19.85	+ .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 27.

May	18.83	+ .09
July	18.73	+ .09
Middling Spot	18.68	+ .09

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 27.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 27.

	Opeing	Closing	
April		9.98	+ .01
May	9.98	10.00	
June		9.93	+ .01
July	9.99	9.99	
August		9.99	
September		10.00	+ .01
October	10.00	10.01	+ .01
November		10.00	+ .01
December		10.01	+ .01
January	9.97	10.01	+ .01
February		10.02	+ .01
March	10.04	10.05	
April		10.06	
Middling Spot		10.21	— .08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 27.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 27.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.40—	.05
Scinde, Fine	6.65—	.05
Scinde, Superfine	6.90—	.05
Bengal, Good	6.15—	.05
Bengal, Fully Good	6.40—	.05
Bengal, Fine	6.65—	.05
Oomra, Good	7.00—	.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.30—	.05
Oomra, Fine	7.60—	.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.55	+ .15
Broach Fine	8.80	+ .15
Broach, Superfine	9.05	+ .15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 27.

May	17.10	+ .03
July	17.33	+ .01
October	17.39—	.05
November	17.49—	.03
January	17.79—	.03
March	17.89—	.07
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.95	

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 27.

Silver—No special feature. Market is quietly steady.

Spot	25-1/2
Forward	25-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 27.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-11 1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 27.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 1/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 5 3/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 5 9/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6 1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 27.

T T Berlin on London	20.47
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07-1/4
T T Brussels on London	34.95
T T Madrid on London	33.60
T T Milon on London	92.53
T T Berne on London	25.20
T T Paris on London	124.12
T T London on Prague	164.00

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 27.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—

July-Sept per cwt Sellers 13

Oct-Dec per cwt Sellers 12|1-1/2

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—

July-Sept per cwt Sellers 12|1-1/4

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—

July-Sept per cwt Sellers 12|1-3/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 27.

Demand Bills 484.81

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 27.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 1|2 lb Cargoes—

43|6 April Shipment Sellers.

Barletta Russo per 63 1|2 lb Cargoes—

41|9 April-May Shipment Sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels—

44|6 April Shipment Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels—

No Offerings.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 27.

Cottonseed Bombay ton—

£8-7-6 April-May Shipment Sellers.

Castorseed Bombay ton—

£18-6-3 April-May Shipment Sellers.

Rapeseed Toria ton—

£18-17-6 April-May Shipment Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 27.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed 1b Spot Sellers 10d.

LINSEED.

London, April 27.

Linseed Calcutta ton—

£18 April-May Shipment Sellers.

£18 May-June Shipment Sellers.

Linseed La Plata c i f ton—

£15-17-6 April-May Shipment Hull Sellers.

Linseed Bombay ton—

£18-17-6 April-May Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 27.

Linseed Oil naked London ewt—

28|6 May-Aug Delivery Sellers.

29|2-1/4 Sept-Dec Delivery Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 27.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 17-1/2

—:o:—

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay, April 26.

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 9
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 11 9
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pehlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight). No. 5202, 5303.	
Rachael Mill	1 0 3
David	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 9
Phoenix	1 0 9
Dinshaw Gaumukh	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH—Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34.42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 3
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 6
Manekji (Kunda)	0 14 3
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 9
Rachael	0 14 9
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 6
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 9
Moon	0 15 0
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 6
Textile	0 15 6
Century	0 15 9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.	Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	1 1 3
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 0 9
3842 Mayer	1 0 9
DHOOTIES 10 yards	
Spring (balance)	1 0 3
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 14 6
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulaidas	12 3 0
B 1515 Tulsidas	12 11 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 13 0
8383	9 12 0
3810	
yards 120	20 12 0
9898	10 14 0
6300	10 15 0
44000	9 2 0
DUKDI 12-13-14 yards.	
Phoenix	1 2 6
Framji	1 2 3
DHOTI FILA CHIRMA. 5 to 9 yards.	Per lb.
China	1 0 9
Moon	1 1 0
Yards 10.	
China	1 0 3
Moon	0 0 9
Simplex	1 0 0

MEDICAL TREATMENT IN BANDRA

—:o:—

MORE BEDS IN HOSPITAL SANCTIONED

(From a Correspondent.)

BANDRA, April 24.

At a meeting of the Dispensary Committee of the Bandra Municipality presided over by Mr. Gulam Hussein Mahomed, a very important resolution moved from the chair was adopted. The resolution provided for 6 to 8 beds more in the Bhabha Municipal Hospital as the present accommodation was not sufficient. The Committee, therefore, decided to construct a new ward according to the plans prepared by the Municipal Engineer.

EDUCATION IN THANA DISTRICT

—:o:—

90 NEW PRIMARY SCHOOLS OPENED

The Chairman of the Thana District School Board writes:—

In order to encourage the spread of primary education in the Thana District, the Dist. Local Board and the School Board had submitted proposals to Government for giving their sanction to the opening of 180 new schools and after correspondence for a long time Government have accorded their sanction to the same. The School Board accordingly, have this year (in March 1929) opened 90 new primary schools. 90 new schools were also opened last year. Each Taluka now is provided with about 8 new schools, and the same have been opened at places where there was an insistent demand. Of the 90 new schools opened last year, Jungalpathi Talukas have got the largest number. It is hoped, the public of Thana District and particularly villagers will take advantage of the increased number of schools and educate their children.

SCOUT MOVEMENT IN THANA DISTRICT

—:o:—

The Chairman of the Thana District School Board writes:—

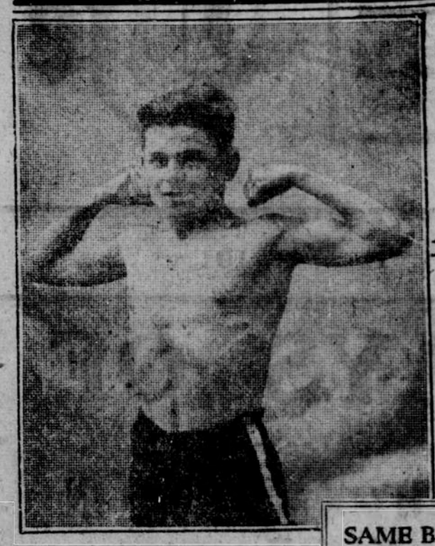
In pursuance of the scheme prepared by Mr. V. L. Gatne Administrative Officer, District School Board, Thana and adopted by the Board in its meeting of July 1928, arrangements are in progress for providing Boy Scout Masters' training to primary school teachers. The Board has also sanctioned the necessary amount and included it in the budget for 1929-30 to meet the expenses. According to the scheme, the primary school teachers, thus trained, will, under their guidance, prepare pupils in Boy Scout training, and the Boy Scout Movement will receive a great impetus so far as the Thana Primary Schools are concerned and a large number of students is expected to be benefitted thereby.

75 teachers have been selected at present for the training. Mr. G. G. Bhosekar, Boy Scout Organizer for Bombay Division has undertaken to teach the selected primary teachers. The training will be given at two places at Badlapur on the G. I. P. Rly, from 25th April to 6th May 1929 and at Virar from 10th May to 22nd May 1929. The camps have been devised to suit the convenience of teachers staying on either side of the Railways. It is fervently hoped, all the teachers will avail themselves of these facilities.

POSTAL AND LOWER GRADE STAFF CONFERENCE

—:o:—

The Sixth Session of the Bombay Provincial Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Conference is to be held at Surat on the 3rd, 4th and 5th May 1929, under the presidentship of Diwan Bahadur A. U. Malji of Broach, Rao Saheb V. C. Jadhav is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.



How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL, TO-DAY Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909. Age 6½ months; weight 6¾ lbs. BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910. Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs. AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL

THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

New toning rinse with every packet!

Though the price of Icilma Shampoos is unaltered, every packet now contains a special Toning Rinse suitable for every shade of hair, which removes all lather and leaves the hair in a state of exquisite burnished beauty.

Icilma Shampoos contain no harmful dyes—give a rich lather which cleanses away all the grease and dust—prevent the formation of dandruff, and leave a delightful lingering fragrance in your hair to add to your charm.

Icilma WET SHAMPOOS

For Dry Shampoo use Icilma Hair Powder.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	AR vessels	19,000
11 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	will	11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda ..		16,572
June	Macedonia ..	now	11,000
8 ,,	Moreas ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	sail	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..	direct	16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..	from	10,946
20 ,,	Malojas ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera ..	without	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Marwa ..	transhipment	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Moreas ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	at Aden	19,000
12 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay :—

To Fremantle £74
Adelaide £76
Melbourne £77
Sydney £80
Brisbane £82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) ..... £100 via Sydney.

Period of availability 16 Weeks
Sailings approximately every month.
SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1929		
5th May	Sydney Marn	Straits & Japan.
10th ,,	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
20th ,,	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
29th ,,	Alipore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
26th April	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi
1st May	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
1st ,,	Ellora ..	Mombasa
3rd ,,	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
4th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi
8th ,,	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aYamagata Maru	3807	20 Apl.	30April.
Awa Maru ..	6023	30 ,,	13 May
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 ,,
aBengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28 ,,
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 ,,
dHakodate Maru	5303	20 May	2 June.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@26 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 May	2 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 ,,	17 ,,
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	29 May	6 June.
T. Maru ..	22000	12 June	19 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-2, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs.-Fridays, and Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE,
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc, may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BUDDHA AND BUDDHISM.

THE LIFE AND TEACHINGS OF BUDDHA. By A. Dharmapala, 3rd Edition. As. 12 To subscribers of "I.R." As. 8.

DHAMMAPADA. Text in Devanagari with notes, introduction and translation. Not a saying or a maxim about the (Buddha's, Dhamma is omitted in this book. Rs. 2.

HEAVEN AND HELL IN BUDDHIST PERSPECTIVE. By Dr. Bimala Charan Law. With a foreword by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ronaldshay. Rs. 4.

THE BUDDHIST CONCEPTION OF SPIRITS. By Dr. Bimala Charan Law. With a foreword by Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar. Rs. 3.

THE LIFE AND WORK OF BUDDHAGOSHA. By Dr. Bimala Charan Law. With a foreword by Mrs. C. A. F. Rhys Davids, M.A., Rs. 9.

WOMEN IN BUDDHIST LITERATURE. By Bimala Charan Law, Ph.D., M.A., B.L. Rs. 2.

ASOKA. By J. M. Macphail. Rs. 1-4.

GOTAMA BUDDHA. By K. J. Saunders, M.A., Rs. 1-4.

SAMKHYA SYSTEM By Dr. A. B. Keith. Rs. 1-4.

THE HEART OF BUDDHISM. By K. J. Saunders, M.A. Rs. 1-4.

THE BUDDHA AND HIS DOCTRINE. By C. T. Strauss. The book gives a popular account of the Buddha's life and doctrine in its original purity, drawn from the oldest accessible documents. Rs. 2-10.

THE MESSAGE OF THE BUDDHA. By Prof. T. L. Vaswani. As. 8.

LORD BUDDHA AND HIS DOCTRINE. By Dr. K. B. Bose. Rs. 2-4.

LIGHT OF ASIA. By Sir Edwin Arnold. Sup. Edn. Rs. 3-6.

DO. Cheap Popular Edition Rs. 1-8.

If you have never seen the "Indian Review", send postage stamps for annas four only to G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras, for a free specimen copy.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

or agency and other particulars Fease apply.

THE East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

Press Medium of Merit and Renown

FORWARD
ATMASAKTI
BANGLAR KATHA

Always popular with the masses and the classes of India

ADVERTISERS CALL THEM

The Indispenable Trio

Apply for Advertising rates to:
Manager — FORWARD — CALCUTTA.

LAWLESS LAWS—Price Re. 1-8 for cash or Re. 1-12 by V. P. P.

OBTAINABLE AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to :—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Industrial and Prudential

ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

For Full Particulars Apply to :—

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

FOR BEST VALUE IN LIFE INSURANCE PROTECTION

JOIN BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LD.

(ESTD. IN 1896

Head Office :—BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

A PURELY INDIAN COMPANY OF OVER 32 Years Standing

Chairman :—LALA HARKISHENLAL B.A. (cantab) BAR-AT-LAW.

TOTAL ASSETS exceed Rs. 95 LAKHS.
Annual INCOME exceed Rs. 27 LAKHS.
CLAIMS paid exceed Rs. 60 LAKHS.

Special Features :—
Attractive schemes to suit all pockets and test.
HIGHEST BONUSES.....LOW PREMIUMS.
most liberal policy conditions.
Policies for charitable Institutions granted at reduced rate.

For all particulars re. a policy or Agency Write to :—
THE SECRETARY BOMBAY BRANCH,
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper..... Time of delivery.....

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Mahableshwar and Simla. Apply for Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," P. O Box 322, Bombay.

WANTED TYPIST, Shorthand not essential Perfect knowledge of Correspondence in English. Apply in person with testimonials. THE PREMIER HOMOEOPATHIC STORES and CLINIC, 374 Lamington Road, Bombay.

A 32142

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Wireless, Telegraph and Station Master's Courses Railway Fare PAID Boarding arrangements. Apply for Prospectus and Application Form enclosing two anna stamps—ROYAL WIRELESS & TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.

A R1556

WANTED—A well-experienced SUPERVISOR over sixteen Ginning and Pressing Factories. The Candidate must be energetic, hard working and well-acquainted WITH ALL TECHNICALITIES ABOUT MACHINERY. Pay according to qualifications. Apply, within a Fort-night, with copies of certificates and Testimonials, to Box No. 2278. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R32139

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—DOUBLE ROOMS, BLOCKS, SHOPS and GARAGES at Rs. 16/- each in Morarji Chawls. Apply between 8 & 11 a.m. Mr. PERMANAND, Guest House China Bag, Girgaum Back Road.

C 1569

TO LET—2nd floor, opp. Excelsior Theatre and 3rd floor facing Hornby Road in Mahomed Building Fort, and rooms for offices and residences in Abba Building at Dhobi Talao. HAJI MAHOMED ABBA, Abba Building Dhobi Talao.

C R1518

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL."

EDUCATIONAL.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY 1—Classes to prepare candidates for the Govt. Diploma in Accountancy Examination will commence at the above College the only Govt. institution in this presidency preparing candidates for the said examination—from 17th June, 1929. The classes provide for proper individual attention, which is made possible owing to a comparatively small number of students, and a systematic course of study under highly qualified staff. A few seats are available in the College Hostel. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL.

M 32582

MEDICAL

MISS RUTH'S NEW TURKISH BATH scientific hand massage Violet Ray treatments nurses in attendance, Sitaram Buildg., K Block, 1st floor, Palton Road Crawford market.

M 1573

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has purchased the undermentioned property at the Auction Sale, held by Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Transferee of the Mortgage, and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Gulamalli Hassanji and pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 28th day of July, 1920, and of Further Charge dated 26th day of January, 1922, both made between the said Gulamalli Hassanji of the one part and the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji and another of the other part and the Transfer of Mortgage dated 13th day of October, 1922, and made between the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji and another of the one part and Ismail Mahomed Jaffer of the other part on FRIDAY, the 13th day of April, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, charge, possession, inheritance, lease, maintenance, gift, easement, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, (if any), will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Second Bhandari Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 471 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 279 and Collector's New No. 7577, Old Survey Nos. 63, 64 and 65, New Survey No. 4854, Cadastral Survey No. 3791 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7419 (2) and Street No. 173 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Kalidas Kalyandas partly by the property of Gordhandas Lalji Maharaj, partly by the property of Kazi Ebrahim and partly by the property of Mohamad Marcco, on or towards the West by the Bhandari Street, on or towards the North by the property of Nathoo, Hira and on or towards the South by the First Bhandari Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1929.

YASHWANT V. REGE,
for Messrs. Dabholker & Jeshtaram
Purchaser's Attorneys.

32118

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 6th May 1929, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:

1. Appointment of a Representative of the Corporation on the Board of trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India.

2. Appointment of three Representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

3. Letter from the Honorary General Secretary, Depressed Classes Mission Society of India.—Requesting that the grant, sanctioned by the Corporation for the year 1928-29 in respect of his Institution may be paid.

4. Letter from the Assistant Secretary, Social Service League.—Forwarding report of the work done by the Social Service League in connection with the Free Reading Room and Library at the Parel Settlement and the Travelling Free Library during the year 1928.

5. Letter from the Chairman of the Board of Management of the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Home.—Forwarding copy of a report of the working of the Home for the year 1928.

6. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Vigilance Association—Forwarding copy of a report of the working of the Association.

7. Letter from Daji Govind—Requesting that some gratuity may be given to him in respect of services rendered by him as a kutchra cart driver.

8. Letter from Bai Chimabai Girji.—Applying for a gratuity in respect of services rendered by her in the Health Department as a bigari woman.

9. Letter from Pithibai, widow of Govind Vithoo—Requesting that some gratuity may be paid to her in respect of services rendered by her husband as a Municipal bigari.

10. Letter from Mr. Wasudeo Govind Kale, First Assistant, Municipal Marathi School, Lower Mahim—Complaining about a fine inflicted upon him by the Schools Committee.

11. (a) Letter from Mr. Hiraman H. Mhatre and others—Regarding the removal of the Municipal Girls' School at Bhawanishankar Road from its present premises and (b) Letter from Mr. V. R. Navalkar and others—on the same subject.

12. Letter from the Secretary, Childrens' Aid Society—Regarding the representation of the Corporation on the Managing Committee of the Society.

13. Letter from Messrs. Shamrao Laud and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their clients Messrs K. R. Shroff and P. R. Shroff.—Giving notice that certain property of their clients at Mahim acquired in connection with a public park at Mahim should be restored to them.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

14. Requesting sanction to Mr. C. P. Mendez, late Senior Overseer in the Public Health Department, being granted an additional pension of Rs. 11-3-0 per month.

15. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

16-17. Forwarding their Sub-Committee's report (16) regarding the desirability of adding an appendix to the Budget showing the totalls of similar items of expenditure and (17) regarding the Municipal Auditors' report on the examination of the Ward and Head Office Ledgers of the Assesment Department for the year 1927-28.

18. Recommending sanction to Mr. W. A., Officer, Head Motor Foreman, being allowed to draw a Personal Allowance of Rs. 50 per month during the period of his acting appointment as Superintendent, Municipal Workshops.

19. Forwarding their Sub-Committee's report regarding retrenchments in the Loan Works Staff in view of the reduction of expenditure on Loan Works.

20. Recommending sanction to the payment to the Bombay Gas Company of a sum of Rs. 2,437-4-1 being the cost of extra gas consumed on account of extra lighting in certain areas during the recent riots.

21. Recommending sanction to an amount of Rs. 702-13-4 being debited to the Wornout Water Mains Renewal Fund.

22. Recommending sanction to Mr. S. G. Mainker, Supervising Rent Collector, being granted a personal allowance of Rs. 20—10—30 from 1st September 1928.

23. Requesting sanction to the revised offer of settlement from Mr. F. D'Penha for the acquisition of his property in connection with the construction of Dadar Kumbharwada Road.

24. Forwarding for information the Committee's Resolution giving approval to the total amount of damages to be recovered from Mr. Mirza Gulam Rasul for certain irregularities found in his work in the construction of Love Lane being compromised, etc.

25. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 200—11—0 being made to meet the balance of the claim of certain contractors in connection with the work of constructing the Market and School on the Gilder Tank site.

26. Recommending that certain papers in connection with the giving of a grant of Rs. 1,000 to the Local Self-Government Institute be recorded.

27. Recommending that the motor allowance paid to the Secretary, Schools Committee be retained at the present figure of Rs. 160 but that the cost of tyres and repairs to the Secretary's car be met by the Municipality.

28. Forwarding their Sub-Committee's report regarding the question of allowing employees of the Schools Committee on the permanent staff to subscribe to the Provident Fund on all their previous continuous service.

29. Recommending sanction to an honorarium of Rs. 1,500 being paid to Mr. K. P. Gazdar, Town Duty Refund, Officer for the work done by him as Election Officer.

30. Forwarding their Sub-Committee's report regarding the question of making the Test Audit Officer directly responsible to the Corporation.

31. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee. Schools Committee's letters—

32. Forwarding a copy of the rules framed by the Committee for the guidance of visitors.

33. Forwarding a report as to the question of the employment of male teachers in Municipal (Girls') Schools

34. Requesting that the Schools Committee may be authorized to give grants-in-aid to the Seva Sadan and the Vanita Vishram Institutions.

Letters from the Commissioner—

35. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

36. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the city.

37. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

38. Requesting sanction to a piece of land at Mahim sold to the Trustees of Bai Walibai, widow of Nathu Walji, being conveyed to Trikayat Shri Gordhanlalji Maharaj.

39. Requesting sanction to an agreement being entered into with the Administrator General in lieu of the late Mr. M. R. Jilker in respect of a lease of set back land at the junction of Forss Road and Kamatipura 10th Street.

40. Forwarding a statement showing the balances due by the Corporation to the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Municipal Security holders.

41. Requesting sanction to fix the selling price of the "Monograph on the Religious Sects in India" prepared by the Assistant Curator, Victoria and Albert Museum at Rs. 7 per copy.

42. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1929.

43. Further consideration of the draft amended Water Bye-law No. 31.

Government Letters—

44. Forwarding copy of a Press note together with a copy of the Report of the Special Advisory Committee on the Suburban Schemes of the Development Department.

45. Forwarding copy of a Government Resolution regarding the appointment of the President as Chairman of the Malaria Advisory Committee.

46. Forwarding copy of a Government Resolution relating to a further extension of the tenure of the Physical Training Committee.

47-48. Requesting sanction to the appointment of Mr. T. K. Roddan, Executive Engineer, as a member of (47) the Standing Advisory Committee for the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and (48) the Back Bay Lay Out Committee.

49. Regarding the appointment of Sir Nasarvanji Choksey, Kt., C.I.E., as Chairman of the Sanitary Committee.

50. Enquiring whether the Corporation concur in the appointment of Mr. N. D. Kanga, L.C.E., to fix the rateable value of buildings and lands in the City vesting in His Majesty and beneficially occupied.

51. Letter from Mr. S. H. Jhabwala.—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

52. Letter from Mr. G. I. Griffiths—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

Notices of Motions—

53. From Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram seconded by Prof. V. G. Rao and other Councillors—For voting a donation of Rs. 2,000 towards the expenses of sending two Municipal Scouts to attend the International Jamboree of the Scouts from all parts of the world to be held in England in July next.

54. From Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Serang—For expressing opinion that the monthly Bulletin of the Health of the City which is at present published in English, Marathi and Gujarati should henceforth be published in Urdu also.

55. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For requesting the Commissioner to submit a scheme for providing night shelters for protecting the homeless and the destitute.

56-57. From Mr. I. S. Patel—For requesting the Commissioner to consider the desirability of providing (56) lights in the passage at Dana Bunder, Mahim and (57) urinal on the south side of DeLisle Road.

58. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For obtaining certain particulars about public and sectional holidays given to the Municipal Staff.

59. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For resolving that the Corporation view with alarm the appointment of a person not holding any degree in Medicine or Public Health as Officiating Port Health Officer.

60. From Mr. I. S. Patel—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the nuisance caused by the accumulation of dirty water on the ground floor of Tulsidas Tejpal Chawl at Dadar.

61. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For appointing Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar to be a member of the Committee appointed to consider the whole question of the Drainage of the North of the Island.

62. From Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram—For expressing opinion that no outsiders should be allowed to enter the Corporation Hall, Councillors' Room, etc., without the permission of the President.

63. From Mr. B. N. Mehisheri, seconded by Mr. B. T. Desai—For requesting the Commissioner to allow benches being placed in the public streets for holding meetings.

64-65. From Mr. K. F. Nariman, seconded by Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin—For requesting the Standing Committee (64) to inform the Corporation when they intend to bring up the draft leave etc., Rules for Municipal Service before the Corporation and (65) to expedite their report on the question of deleting the Rule relating to the granting of additional pension to Municipal officers.

66. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For appointing a Committee to report how the sitting accommodation of Councillors at the Corporation meetings can be rearranged to obviate certain defects.

67. From Mr. S. K. Pupala—For appointing Sir Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, Kt., C.B.E., and Mr. B. G. Horniman to be members of the Committee appointed to consider the whole question of the Drainage of the North of the Island.

68. From Sir Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, Kt., C.B.E., seconded by Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For appointing Mr. S. K. Pupala on the above Committee.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

69. Regarding the names of Councillors for appointment on the different Special Committees.

70. Regarding the names of Councillors for appointment as additional members on different Consultative Committees.

71. Regarding the question of granting permission for a Cotton Cleansing Work place at Government Gate Road, Parel.

72. Regarding an enquiry as to whether an attempt had been made by a superior officer of the Mechanical Engineer's Department to create false evidence of his innocence.

73. Regarding the constitutional reform so as to vest in the Corporation the power of appointing the Municipal Commissioner.

74. Regarding irregularities in the Drainage Work done by Messrs. Gagrat Merker and Co. in the Agripada Stables.

75. Regarding irregularities in the construction of the stables at Annesley Road.

76. School Committee's letter—Forwarding copies of the full proceedings of the Committee's meetings.

By Order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 27th April, 1929.

32143

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

SHAPURJI N. BUCHIA, CHARTERED ARCHITECT, has shifted his Office from the Central Bank Building to the new premises of RAJA BAHADUR BANSILAL MOTILAL at BRUCE LANE, FORT.

SHAPURJI N. BUCHIA,
A.R.I.B.A., &c.,
Chartered Architect, &c.

32135

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Government pensioners not below the rank of a retired Deputy Collector to work as Appellate Officer in this Municipality on a consolidated salary of Rs. 400 per mensem for a period of 4 months for the disposal of objection applications against the assessment adopted by the Municipality for the year 1929-30 under Section 84 of the Act. The selected candidate will have to join immediately on receipt of order.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 15th May, 1929.

(Sd.) J. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
Dated 26th April, 1929.

32144

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
At 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A Sparkling, Stimulating and Intoxicating Comedy—
MANHATTAN COCKTAIL
WITH
NANCY CARROL, RICHARD ARLEN, PAUL LUKAS.
A Gripping Tale of the Real, Pulsing Life behind the Gilded Curtains of Make-Believe in the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
At 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
World famous play makes a Sensationally Dramatic Film!
"THE BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL"
featuring
LILI DAMITA
The Story of an Innocent Woman Tortured in the Divorce Court.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF
EDNA LESLIE
and
REGINALD SELLECK
Who will appear at 10 p.m. to-night
In Conjunction with Cinema
"THE BOOB"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 DAILY
Sat., Sunday and Friday at 3-30 P.M
EDDIE POLO
EDDIE POLO
The hercules of the screen in
FIGHTING EDDIE
His dare-devilry will dumb-found you!
His new and novel stunts will thrill you!
Also 2 reels FOX COMEDY.

THE
Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.
(Established 1871)
IT is the oldest indigenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders, therefore all profits go to the Policy Holders

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.	And at Rs. 15/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

For Prospectus &c., please write to:—
THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

VIRILE TONIC
Ananga Probha Yakuti.
This Yakuti is prepared from indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age, Functional incapacity etc. Price:—a phial of 30 Pills, Rs. 10 ten.
Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar,(Kathiawar).
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay

CITY & SUBURBS

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

Dr. A. K. Dalal, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, expired on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 9-30 p.m. The Uthamana will be at 18, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, to-day (Monday), at y p.m. (S. T.).

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the Bombay Battalion A. F. (L) will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-morrow (Tuesday), commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

WONDERFUL MEMORY DEMONSTRATION.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal Mr. T. D. Audhani will give a remarkable memory demonstration, to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, when Dr. M. H. Meherji will preside.

ST. TERESA'S HIGH SCHOOL, GIRGAUM.

The Prize distribution ceremony of the St. Teresa's High School, Girgaum, will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Lima, Archbishop of Bombay will preside.

MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

The Hony. Secretary of the Medical Relief League, Bombay, reports that the number of Patients treated at the Parel Centre of the League during the quarter ending 31st March, 1929, was 485. Of these 283 were males, 120 females and the rest 82 were children.

There were 56 new patients during the quarter. The reason of decrease in attendance during the quarter was the recent Bombay disturbances when the Centre was closed for about a fortnight. Milk was supplied to some of the needy patients as also monetary help was given to some Mahomedan patients.

Total collection of the League during the quarter amounted to Rs. 739|14 and the principal donations are as under:—

A Zorastrian, Rs. 100; Donation from the Presidency Magistrates 2nd Court Mazagaon, Rs. 25; Ladjee Hirjee, Rs. 100; D. F. Mulla, Esq., C.I.E., Rs. 25; Messrs. Muljee Jetha & Co., Rs. 25; Nagindas Fulchand Chinoy, Esq., Rs. 25; Meyer Nissim, Esq., Rs. 25; Jehangir Bhikaji Dallal, Esq., J.P., Rs. 25; Vithaldas C. Govindji, Esq., Rs. 25; Khan Bahadur Shaikh Yacub Vazeer Mahomed, M.B.E., J.P., F.S.Sc. (London) Collector of Navabsha, Rs. 20; Dr. Harold H. Mann, Rs. 20; Ramnath Hiralal, Rs. 15; G. S. Rajadhyaxa, Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 12; H. W. Bryant, M.B.E., J.P., Rs. 12; Y. G. Deshpande, Esq., Rs. 12; and the rest Rs. 10 and under.

The Hours of attendance at the Centre from 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.), and the Centre locates in the heart of the Mills at Khatao Terraces Govt. Gate, Parel just behind the Morarjee Gokuldas Mills.

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

AND

PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.
Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

CURE ALL

Eye defects, including Cataract by using Sen's genuine Lotus Honey. Nature's own remedy. Absolutely safe. Strengthens weak eyes and restores perfect vision. Price Rs. 2|- per dram. S. C. Sen, 15|3, Lakshmi Dutta Lane, Bankazar, Calcutta.

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION

—:o:—

IMPOSING CEREMONY IN CONGRESS HOUSE

Over two hundred volunteers of the Girgaum, Bhuleshwar and Mandvi District Congress Committees, youth Guards and the public including Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram saluted the National Flag hoisted by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta at the Congress House on Sunday morning. The ceremony was imposing as well as impressive.

EMBLEM OF NATIONAL LIBERTY.

Unfurling the flag Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that it was the emblem of national liberty, the three colours representing unity between all classes of people in India. It lay on the shoulders of the youth and the people of the country to lift the flag from bondage and keep it always flying (cheers).

The meeting was then converted into a procession and headed by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram it passed through the principal streets of the city. Starting from the Congress House the procession wended its way through Girgaum Back Road, Bhuleshwar, Mandvi, Kalbadevi Road, Thakurdwar and back. Youths sung patriotic songs and as the procession progressed it grew into huge proportions.

The meeting dispersed at the Congress House again after two hours.

AMENITIES OF LIFE IN KHAR.

"MARVELLOUS SUBURB," SAYS DR. DESHMUKH.

The model suburb of Khar was en fete on Sunday, on the occasion of the opening of a new play ground for children. The Khar Citizens' Association had organised games for children to celebrate the occasion and Dr. Deshmukh, ex-Mayor of Bombay, specially came down from Matheran to preside at the gathering. The programme consisted of recitations, physical and "legeem" drill, and feats of mimicry by Mr. Kamat, which were highly appreciated Prof. Deodhar of the Indian school of music entertained the gathering with his musical selections. Mr. B. G. Kher welcomed the President Dr. Deshmukh in a felicitous speech and the well-known Bombay surgeon in a humorous address remarked that he had to confess he must revise his former impressions about Khar. It had now grown into a marvellous suburb. He regretted Mrs. Deshmukh was unable to come and present the prizes but as a Hindu husband he could, he said, function for his wife and he had great pleasure, therefore, in deputizing for her in distributing the prizes to the winners in the various athletic events. The gathering was very largely attended by the ladies and gentlemen resident in Khar and it proved a very enjoyable treat for the children.

GLOBE CINEMA

The Latest heart-thriller is "Fighting Eddie" starring the hercules of the screen Eddie Polo, now showing at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road. Here is your favourite star in a role after his own liking. Six or a dozen miscreants were like one man to him he would take them all on and lay them all out. Notorious criminals were brought to book by his wonderful daring. And, if no living specimen of true manhood could inspire him with fear, how could ghost arose any qualms? When he discovered and revealed who was really the ghost of the haunted castle-but you had better to see "Fighting Eddie yourself—there are thrills, galore and a sweet little love story that you will like. The Programme also includes two reels William Fox Imperial comedy East Side West Side."

THE CAPITOL

If masculine hearts will palpitate at the beauty and charm of Billie Dove in her latest First Nationalist starring vehicle this week at the Capitol Theatre. "The Yellow Lily", wives and sweethearts have their treat in the picture, too. Masterful, powerful reserved Clive Brook is playing opposite the star. Brook's vogue during the past year has swept him right up to the gates of stardom, and he has a notable following of admirers, both feminine and masculine. If the ladies like his looks, the men are intrigued by his typically English repression and histrionic ability. "The Yellow Lily", is an adaptation of Lajos Biro's famous stage play of the same title, dealing with exotic romance and intrigue against a strictly Hungarian background. Alexander Korda, the famous Hungarian director who gave us "Helen of Troy" directed the play. The quaint colourful roles of the story are splendidly enacted by the big cast of picturesque character actors headed by Gustaw Von Seyffertitz, Nicholas Soussanin, Jane Winton, Bodil Rosing Charles Puffy and Marc MacDermott. The programme also includes a complete presentation of the world's greatest race at Aintree, The Grand National, from start to finish.

MUSLIM CORPORATORS CONGRATULATED

—:o:—

MR. JINNAH'S ADVICE TO EMULATE SIR P. M. MEHTA

A large number of Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi and European citizens responded the invitations of Mr. Allarakhia Abba Allaya by their presence in the Noor Baug on Saturday evening to congratulate Mr. Haroon Tarmohamed Nurani, Mr. Dawood Khan Sulebhoy Tyebji and Mr. Mohmed Ibrahim Sarang on their election to the Municipal Corporation. Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah who presided said that Municipal administration was of very great importance to the citizens of Bombay. The City could be made happy or unhappy by good or bad administration. He hoped the newly elected Mahomedan members would follow the example of the late Sir P. M. Mehta, who gave the best years of his life for the improvement of the City of Bombay. He reminded the guests of the evening that the presence of all the communities in that evening function showed that India's progress depended upon working hand in hand with all the communities.

TAXES ON LEAVE

—:o:—

The following letter appears in the London "Times":—

Sir,—I wonder how many people who have not had the experience for themselves realize how harshly British subjects resident abroad are treated by the income-tax authorities here should they dare to return to this country for one week, or even one day, in a year.

Take the case of Army officers or Civil servants with posts in India. They must send their children home to be educated, and, in the great majority of cases, their wives after a certain time find the climate too severe and have to leave India also and set up a place of abode here. Money has to be sent for school fees and maintenance. This is not taxed so long as the remittances sent are from earned income and the husband himself stays out of the country. But should he desire to return for a well-earned leave, having saved perhaps just enough for a holiday, he finds himself liable immediately on setting foot in this country to tax on the whole of his income. He would be treated as resident here in any year, regardless of the length of his visit.

What is the result? Either the prospective victim does not leave the Dominions, or he lands in France and his wife and children go over there to see him. He is barred from his Mother Country by a penalty which varies according to his income. How different is the case of an American who takes up a temporary residence here! He pays simply on his remittances; his total income is not even inquired into.

Why so penalize our own countrymen working in all parts of the Empire for the Empire's good? Surely a very simple clause in our Income Tax Acts would put this right and ensure that the British subject should be treated at least as well as the foreigner? Is the whole result worth it? How much do the Inland Revenue authorities benefit by it? I venture to say something infinitesimal.

I would earnestly ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take this matter up and bring about some legislation by which those I mention could come home, enjoy themselves for a few months and see their families, and go back with out being put to this unnecessary expense and trouble. If he does so, he will receive the heartfelt thanks of a large community of British subjects throughout the world—loyal to the backbone, but who are not blessed with a super-abundance of this world's goods.

Yours truly,
DECIES, Director,
Income Taxpayers' Society, Abbey House.
2, Victoria-street, S.W.1,
April 2.

RAILWAY SEASON TICKET FOUND.

A monthly 3rd class Season Ticket (two route) bearing No. 1026 issued in favour of Mr. J. G. Parekh between V. Terminus or Church Gate and Virar has been found. The owner should take the delivery of the same from the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association at 139, Medows Street, Fort, between the hours of 3 and 6 p.m.

SPANISH STUDENTS' PROTEST

—:o:—

SUPPORTED BY PRESIDENT OF ACADEMY

The Bordeaux correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian" writes:—

A good deal of comment has been excited by a letter addressed to the Prime Minister by Senor Menendez Vidal, President of the Spanish Academy. In this letter Senor Vidal writes that, since the Royal Commissioner placed in charge of the University has been instructed to ascertain whether certain of the professors had not manifested sympathy towards the students, he hastens to assure the Premier that he is very much in sympathy with the students, who were only protesting against the measures imposed by the Government in spite of the unanimous protests of the professors and without any sort of inquiry, against the closing of the University of Madrid, and against the refusal of authorisation to students to take their examinations at provincial universities. He adds that in his opinion the damage done to the University will be difficult to repair, and that the students thus punished, the future directors of the public life of the country, will not easily forget the impression produced by these incidents. They adjure the Government, he writes, to put an end to its activities against the University and to deal with students and professors in accordance with the law and the Constitution. The movement for the intellectual renaissance of the country would be unable to survive such violence as is being practised.

A manifesto signed by a number of members of the University who uphold the students declares that the conflict over the universities is far from being settled and is entering on a critical phase.

NADIAD-LAIRA RAILWAY

—:o:—

KAIRA PEOPLE DEMAND FULFILLMENT OF PROMISE

The following petition has been submitted to the Special Officer Railway Projects, Bombay on behalf of the people of Kaira District. Copies of this have been forwarded to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla.

THE PETITION.

(1). We beg to bring to your kind notice the solemn declaration made to the people of Kaira by the Government in the person of Sir Leslie Wilson when on an official tour, that the Government will open the Nadiad Kaira Railway within a short period from that time.

(2). It has been given out in the press that the project has been shelved on the ground that it will not yield sufficient return to pay the shareholders:—but in this connection, we beg, to bring to your notice the following facts.

(a). If the projected line is a meter guage line and if it is connected with Dholka or any other Kathiawar State Railways, we believe that there is no valid reason whatsoever that it will not yield sufficient income to the Government, as Nadiad, Vaso, Mater, Kaira and such other big villages will be on the line as stations.

(b). Supposing for a moment that it will not yield the expected profit in the beginning but as the line passes through the undeveloped tract of lane of Mater and other Talukas, it will give great impetus to the Development of the backward areas and within a short period it will pay a fair income to the Railway Company.

(c). The great areas of land of these Talukas have remained uncultivated for want of transport facilities of the Products without paying any revenue to the Government. These lands, on the construction of this line we hope, will yield a large revenue to the Government which will, we believe, more then counterbalance the loss if any at all that the Government may have to bear.

(d). Kaira is the Head Quarter of the Kaira District. It will be a great boon to the people not only of this Talnka but of the whole District if this Railway line is constructed. It will give still greater facilities to the Government and its officials residing at Kaira in performing their official duties.

We, therefore, request you to expidiate the construction of Nadiad Kaira Railway and fulfil the solemn declaration made by the Government in good faith.

MORVI YOUTH CONFERENCE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir—May I request you to publish in the columns of your popular paper the following letter which was addressed to the Editor of the "Times of India" on the 23rd instant but which was not published —Yours etc.,

MANISHANKER TRIVEDI.

Bombay April 27.

To the Editor of the "Times of India"

Sir—In the issue of the 19th instant of this paper there is published a version of a few passages of the unspoken speeches of the President of the Morvi Youth Conference and the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The correspondent who has supplied to you the above version a fortnight after the publication of the full text of these undelivered speeches deserves compliments for securing for them a space in the precious columns of this paper which has, unfortunately, left the people of the Indian States to their fate after writing a touching leader criticising the claims of the Indian Princes in or about the last week of March 1928. Your correspondent is apparently inspired by your leader of the 15th instant. He has cleverly snatched the passages from their context and has by careful rearrangement tried to squeeze violence from them to his heart's content. I have read the full text of the speeches in question They permeate with the spirit of non-violence, self-sacrifice and patriotism.

Your correspondent does great injustice to the speeches by concealing from your readers the names of the authors of these speeches. Mr. Manilal Kothari, the President-elect and Mr. Balvantrai Mehta, the Chairman of the Reception committee, being the followers of Gandhiji are pledged to non-violence Your correspondent has betrayed his implication by irrelevently informing the world that "the speeches were printed by Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth M.L.C. in the Suarashtra Press." I submit that the aims and objects of Kathiawar Youth Conference have been misunderstood by your correspondent. We had supplied all our literature to your special correspondent at Morvi. It was only when we found him in the bazar of Morvi purchasing a couple of gold coins, according to my information for the purpose of making a Nazar of the same to His Highness the Maharajah, that we lost all hopes about the publication of an unadulterated report of the activities of the Youth Conference in the columns of this paper. But even then we never anticipated your editorial of the 15th instant, which has, in fact awakened us to our sense of duty towards the sacred cause that we have at heart. I cannot close this letter before making an attempt to acquaint you with the circumstances which have made the Youth of Kathiawar speak the language of the heart however unpalatable it may be.

During the last decade we the people of Kathiawar have requested our rulers through half-a-dozen sessions of our political conference to make the government of the states responsible to the people and establish the rule of law in them, but to no effect. His Highness the late Maharajah Saheb of Bhavnagar, established a representative assembly in that State and he desired that the institution should develop in future. During the last 10 years Sir P. D. Pattani has developed that institution to the extent of allowing every nominated member to ask five interpellations. He explains us away with a statement that under the minority administration appointed by the Paramount power he has no authority to introduce further constitutional reforms.

During the term of office of the Minority Administration in Junagadh State a revenue settlement was made for a period of 20 years. His Highness the Nawal Saheb ascended the throne and increased the land revenue only three years after with a claim that the settlement of the Minority Administration was not binding upon him. About half-a-dozen residents of the Gondal State were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment varying from three to six years as a result of their agitation for ordinary municipal reforms; memorials several in number, were addressed to the Paramount Power but to no effect.

There is no law in the Morvi State prohibiting meetings. His Highness the Maharajah and Sir. P. D. Pattani insisted upon the Youth Conference through Gandhiji to give an undertaking that governments of individual States will not be criticised in the Conference. The youths of Kathiawar could not see their way to give such undertaking and out of all courtesy towards the leaders like Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai preferred to walk out from Morvi. The impression that we got out of the rumour prevailing in Morvi was that the hidden hand of the Paramount Power was instrumental in nipping in the bud the youth movement in Kathiawar.

The above few instances will show how puzzlesome it is for us to realise whether it is the Paramount Power that is actually retarding our progress or whether the rulers themselves choose to hide their autocracy under the paramountcy of the Paramount Power. Unfortunately both the above pleas are found to be equally true on different occasions. You have drawn the attention of the Paramount Power to protect the rulers against our agitation by means of the Princes Proection Act. If the following words of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald are suggestive, History will describe the above alliance as unholy and unstatesman-like:—

"The peace and protection of the British brought the Native States to the condition of a fever-stricken morass where deceassed nature was prolific and gorgeous to the eye, but rotten at the core and feeding on corruption. And British interests and influence not frequently increased the corruption."

Bombay April 23.

MANISHANKER TRIVEDI.
Secretary.
The Indian States Peoples Conference

HINDU-MUSLIM FRACAS

—:o:—

Sequel To a "Palkhi" Procession

Once again there was a Hindu-Muslim fracas near DeLisle Road Police Station on Saturday night in which three persons died. Several other persons were injured in the free fight that ensued and they were all removed to hospital, one of them in a precarious condition. Extreme tension prevailed in that area and till late at night the streets in the neighbourhood of the unfortunate incident were thronged by large crowds both of Hindus and Muslims.

It appears from the enquiries made that at 8 o'clock on Saturday night a "Palkhi" (palanquin) procession of Hindus started from B. D. D. chawl along the De Lisle Road Bridge. Half an hour after the procession started, there arose a considerable confusion amongst the crowd consequent on the report that a party of Muslims had attacked the procession. Extreme tension prevailed and people began to run in all directions. It took quite a couple of hours till normal atmosphere was restored in the area. The Police removed the injured persons to hospital and the dead bodies to the morgue.

An inquest was held by the City Coroner on Sunday morning over the body of Bala Bapu, a victim to the fracas. The police report of the icident says that Bala Bapu who was a Hindu residing in B. D. D. chawl was stabbed by a Mahomedan in the fracas. Shivram Trimbak recognised the deceased as his nephew and deposed in his evidence, that he was killed by a Muslim while he was going with the procession. The inquest was adjourned to May 13.

DACCA MUNSIFFS' COURT

—:o:—

Resolved that in view of the great hardship and inconvenience caused to the litigant public, lawyers and the judiciary by the removal of the Munsiffs' Courts to two rented houses at a considerable distance from the main Civil Court offices and the Bar Library, the Dacca Bar Association strongly urges upon the Government to take up immediately the construction of the buildings for the accommodation of the Munsiffs' Courts to which final administrative sanction was accorded about two years back.

Further resolved that the Dacca Bar Association strongly deplores the apathetic attitude adopted by the Government during the last few years towards this crying grievance of the public.

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

THEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

5 ADVANTAGES OF **RAWLPLUGS**

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble
3. No damage to walls or decorations
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.
Structural and Sanitary Engineers. Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
18A Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

Enrol Now

FOR **1930** EXAMINATIONS IN ACCOUNTANCY, BANKING, COMPANY MANAGEMENT, SECRETARIAL PRACTICE and AUDITING.

BEST STAFF TRAINING RESULTS

If in doubt, ask any Commerce Student
Apply for free Prospectus as to Courses, Fees, etc., at

Batliboi's
Accountancy Training Institute,
YUSUF BLDG., Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
Shukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22560

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION

	Local Rs.	Local a.	Mofussil Rs.	Mofussil a.
Yearly ..	25	0	30	0
Half-Yearly	12	8	15	0
Quarterly	6	4	7	8
Monthly ..	2	2	2	8

SINGLE COPY **ONE ANNA**

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly ..	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

Foreign Rs. 10 per year

SINGLE COPY **TWO ANNAS**

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

BASEL MISSION ROOFING TILES
Raval & Co. 13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Cook EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
Annapurna Cooker Co., Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

The Bombay Chronicle
MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1929.

Belated Regrets.

Black flags and police bundobast seem to have dogged the steps of the Simon Commission even in London. A cold critic may ask: What is the value of these hostile demonstrations in England? Their value is the same in England as in India. There are at least some Indians and Britishers in England who condemn the Commission, or rather its appointment, and the demonstrations are but a natural and almost inevitable expression of their outraged feelings. However, since the peregrinations of the Commission have come to an end, we shall say nothing more about the boycott demonstrations. But we cannot help feeling at the close of the first stage of the Commission's work how futile and one-sided all that work has been. Sir John Simon ventures to observe that the Commission has collected material on every phase of the Indian problem. Only a packed Commission could be satisfied with such material as the Commission has collected. Even the "Manchester Guardian" is constrained to remind Sir John that "a large section of the politically-minded India which regards nationalism as the only thing necessary to attain salvation persisted in the boycott of the Commission." Some other materials than what the Commission has collected would be necessary to bring out the intensity and significance of the boycott. The "Manchester Guardian" does well to remind Sir John that the "thoughts, aims and capacities of these schools of thought can be gauged by the Commission by studying the Indian-owned Press, observing their tactics, the degree of success they have achieved in the Legislatures and organising popular demonstrations hostile to the Commission."

Realising the futility of even the next stages of the Commission's work, the "Guardian" remarks that "in order to secure the success of any constitutional development, it is highly desirable, perhaps indispensable, to enlist Nationalist co-operation in that task." Realising further that the Commission, as at present constituted, is not likely to evoke any spirit of co-operation from the Nationalists, the paper plaintively asks: "Is it even now possible to induce the Nationalist Indian leaders to take part in the elaboration of the scheme of constitutional advance which the Simon Commission may recommend?" Britishers may spare themselves such questions so long as they are disposed to speak of a scheme recommended by the Commission. Indians will continue to fight for a scheme framed by themselves, with or without the collaboration of the representatives of the British Parliament.

The truth of this last contention seems to have dawned in some measure even on such a paper as the "Times". The paper says now, somewhat regretfully, that if only "the rigid limitation of the functions of the Commission to that of rapporteurs" had been emphasised much earlier, less would have been heard of the boycott. Now at least, it suggests, "it will be an advantage if the Commissioners should be able, with the concurrence of the Party leaders in England, to lay down beforehand the general procedure to be followed when the Report is completed and the main discussion begins." Meanwhile, the Indian People's Commission, in the shape of the National Convention, has met and already arrived at some decisions. That fact makes it necessary for us to say something similar to what Lord Plymouth said about reforms in Ceylon. The noble Lord said in the House of Lords that, if the people of Ceylon did not accept the Donoughmore Commission's recommendations and if an alternative scheme were rendered necessary, it would be investigated on the clear understanding that complete responsible Government was not practicable in Ceylon for the present. The decision of the National Convention of India makes it necessary for us to say that if the Convention's Constitution is not acceptable to Parliament and if an alternative scheme is to be investigated jointly by India and England, it should be on the clear understanding that complete Dominion Status should be granted to India immediately.

Stop This Struggle

On Saturday we urged the Mill-owners' Association in their own interest immediately to announce their readiness to refer all the allegations of the Girni Kamgar Union for examination to a Board of Arbitration representing the public as well as both the parties concerned. On the same day, Mr. Tairsee, Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, said at its quarterly meeting that he had information that Labour leaders were favourably inclined to going to arbitration and he thought that if such an offer was really made the mill-owners must accept it in the interest of the industry. Mr. Mody, who was present at the meeting, said that he had not upto that time received any authoritative offer on behalf of the Girni Kamgar Union, but he assured the Chairman that if such a proposition was made it would receive the best consideration of the Mill-owners' Association. All this is very satisfactory so far as it goes. But it does not go very far.

The mill-owners have an excellent opportunity of contributing to the immediate resumption of work if, being in the right, as they believe themselves to be, they declare their own readiness to refer all matters in dispute to arbitration irrespective of whether Girni Kamgar Union takes an initiative in the matter or not. As Mr. Tairsee pointed out, if the Report of the Fawcett Committee emphasises one thing more than another it is the need of conciliatory and sympathetic attitude on the part of Capital and responsive co-operation on the part of Labour. We trust, therefore, the mill-owners will not miss this opportunity of giving proof of their conciliatory and sympathetic attitude by making it clear to the public that they are ready to accept arbitration in regard to all points in dispute and thus take a praiseworthy initiative towards the restoration of peace in the industry. To judge from the interview which one of the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union has given to a contemporary, the Union is prepared to accept any invitation of re-opening negotiation with a view to arriving at a settlement of the points of difference. There is no time to lose. Every day that passes adds to the enormous loss to both the workers and the industry, not to speak of the disastrous reaction of the strike on the business life of the city. The Trades Disputes Act gives ample powers to Government to intervene. The Government of Bombay should, immediately on hearing of the deadlock in the mill industry, have taken steps to see that the Act was immediately brought into force.

It is not enough, as a contemporary learns, that His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hoosein Hidayatullah, the General Member, are "in constant telephone communication with Bombay and are contemplating an immediate return to Bombay with a view to setting up some kind of machinery to bring about a settlement of the strike". Their place is now in Bombay and not in Mahableshwar. They must not wait and see, but act and act immediately. Nor should the Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber content himself with giving the outspoken, sound and constructive advice that he gave both to Capital and Labour. He and his Committee must also act and act immediately, bring the representatives of the workers and the mill-owners together once again and help them to settle their differences not merely in their own interests but in those of the Nation which demand the carrying on of a vigorous campaign for the boycott of foreign cloth—a campaign which cannot be successfully carried on if the textile industry itself has to face an internecine struggle.

Swadeshi Leagues.

Presiding over the quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee, the President of the Chamber, offered some useful suggestions to the mill-owners and the public in general with regard to the well-being of the textile industry in India. He appealed to the mill-owners to rely more upon the Swadeshi spirit of their own countrymen than upon a Government which has "one and the right eye always fixed on the interests of Lancashire." The present time, he said, offered a psychological moment for getting an unofficial protection from the public, as a mighty wave of Swadeshi had spread over the whole country. In many other countries the manufacturers themselves have spent millions in creating and fostering such a public feeling. But here, Mr. Tairsee says, "one is amazed at the opportunities offered to and lost by the manufacturers. The public feeling is there and if our friends the mill-owners organise themselves for propaganda and publicity work, for systematic salesmanship and careful tapping of the market, I am sure they will have no cause to complain, at least with regard to the response of their countrymen." As a matter of fact the country has pledged itself to Swadeshi at least in respect of cloth, the response is lacking from the mill-owners themselves. Mr. Tairsee suggests the starting of Swadeshi Leagues on the lines of the Currency Leagues started by Bombay businessmen themselves. The analogy, we suppose, is meant to emphasise the need of the mill-owners' taking the initiative in starting and financing the Swadeshi Leagues. The suggestion is sound and timely, and businessmen or Congressmen or both may give effect to it by starting leagues of persons piedged to use Swadeshi cloth exclusively and to use other Swadeshi goods as far as possible. By assisting such leagues the mill-owners will help themselves far more than the present Government ever can or would.

KATHERINE MAYO BREAKS OUT AGAIN

"MUSH AND GUSH, PIFFLE AND PUNK"

(BY YANKEE.)

Well, now, friends, our esteemed countryman, Miss Mayo, has broken out again with the distemper caused by too close attention to India's "drains". Too bad for her—and too bad for us. I guess (being a Yankee) that India can stand it, though. I haven't read her new book, in fact I never did read the first one: fact is I have too many things worth spending my time on, to waste several hours of it on mush and gush, piffle and punk. Those aren't exactly my own words; but they are my thoughts, so, I spose they 'belong' to me and I can express them. Jack—he's a junior at Harvard—said 'em and I just appropriated 'em. Jack's the son of my daughter's second husband. I might as well introduce him right here, for you'll hear more or less of the boy in my future writin's.

WHAT A NEPHEW SAID.

I am just home from a trip to New York to visit a nephew who is a writer on one of the big papers there, and that's why I got wind of this book,—"right off the press" as my nephew says. His name's Halsey—Jim Halsey. From certain things Jim told me and other things I overheard, it seems I ought to say a word in your valuable paper about this here woman and her manifestations. I rather guess India's pretty sore at the whole kit an' boodle of us, just on account of what this person has been saying about you folks; and the way others of us have been readin' what she's written.

MOVIE STUFF APPEAL.

Well, now, there are certain things about this business that you don't understand, being way off there 'cross the sea, an' I might tell 'em to you, an then you may not have quite such hard feelin's toward us. First, we Americans don't have a real good taste 'bout literature,—not yet, we'll get there some day; but right now we are layin' the foundations (we only started buildin' 'bout a hundred an fifty years ago, you know) and foundations are pretty "material" as Jack the Junior puts it. Then you know we have the Movies,—you're gettin' 'em I hear; and after you have lived with an liked 'em for twenty years or so, you'll understand why Americans took to Miss Mayo's books so. Movies are full of sex stuff—that is the most of 'em, hereabouts—and seein' a lot of 'em just naturally gives a person a taste for that sort of actin' an writtin'.

POST WAR MANIFESTATIONS.

You couldn't expect anything else but a big sale for the sort of stuff that this Mayo woman writes, especially when you consider that we are still in the "aftermath" of the Great War (that's an expression I heard a lot in New York, where they're realizin' it

(Continued on Page 9.)

Notes of the Day

India in America.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who is now on her way back to India from America via England, is reported to have addressed about 200 audiences during her tour in the United States and Canada. That is certainly a record for any missionary. She has paid a handsome tribute to the invariable courtesy of the Americans, who, she says, are very anxious to learn the true conditions in India, though at present they are abysmally ignorant of them. That ignorance should not be allowed to be exploited by unprincipled revilers like Miss Mayo. We have no doubt that Mrs. Naidu's tour and Dr. Sunderland's book "India in Bondage" must have gone a long way in exposing Miss Mayo's misrepresentations. We trust the India Centre of New York, to which we referred a few days ago, will carry on the good work done by Mrs. Naidu and that the Indian National Congress will keep itself in close touch with that institution.

Be Prepared.

The Assam and Bengal Legislative Councils have been dissolved and the rumour is thick that the U. P. and C. P. Councils too may be dissolved within a month or two. One is naturally inclined to wonder if Provincial Governments are following a premeditated policy and if so what is that policy. Some think that the forced general elections are intended to be so many test cases to gauge public opinion about the Simon Commission through the recognised sources and that if the verdict of the electorates in the test cases is unfavourable to the Commission, that is, to the Government, the life of the other Councils would be extended well beyond the statutory period. We shall not participate in the pastime of speculation, but would appeal to all Nationalists to prepare immediately for general elections, wherever these may come. It is needless to add that, whatever other local issues may be raised at the elections, condemnation of the Commission must be in the forefront.

Travesty of Co-operation.

The co-operative movement is essentially a democratic movement. As such nothing could be more antagonistic to its spirit and mission than to exploit it to serve the ends of communalism. Unfortunately, as in the field of education, the official sponsors of this movement encouraged this prostitution of a great movement by helping the formation of co-operative societies on communal and caste lines—with the inevitable result that wherever in this Presidency, the co-operative movement has failed to achieve its purpose, the main cause of the failure has been the ascendancy of the communal spirit. As the movement has from the very beginning been kept in the leading-strings of officialdom, one could not expect anything better. But it is a grim irony that Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, who is one of the pioneers of this movement and who has contributed more than any other single individual to the progress that it has made in this Presidency, should, instead of checking the growth of this canker of sectarianism, unwillingly help it.

A Danger to the Movement.

Presiding over the Samasta Nagar Mandal, he proposed the establishment of a Nagar co-operative bank and his proposal was accepted by the Mandal. Already communal co-operative institutions have brought much discredit to the movement and it is not difficult to imagine what its fate would be if such institutions are allowed to multiply. It is time well-wishers of the co-operative movement realised the danger of permitting the communal spirit to pervade a movement which, for its healthy growth demands the elimination of everything that puts a barrier between man and man. We trust the Provincial Co-operative Institute will take immediate steps to prevail upon the Registrar to discourage the establishment of co-operative societies on communal lines.

A Thought for the Day.

"Let the soldier be abroad if he will, he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage, less imposing in the eyes of some, perhaps insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad and I can trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array."

LORD BROUGHAM.

RANDOM JOTTINGS FROM LONDON

THE MEERUT ARRESTS IN THE COMMONS

—:o:—

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, April 4.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN INDIA.

Readers of the above heading might expect to find it followed by a laconic paragraph, resembling the historic one on Snakes in Ireland:—"None". On the contrary, the loyal and credulous British reader is shedding tears of gratitude and pride at the official communique of March 8, prohibiting the employment of women underground in the mines of India. As usual, the reservations are as important as the administrative order. The order or orders are not to apply to coal quarrels, or open workings. The antiquated scandal of the women engaged in lifting, in baskets on their heads, huge weights of coal, in the vast quarry-like open workings, is, therefore, to be continued. Indian colliery proprietors have not yet found it necessary to resort to mechanical conveyance from such workings, yet the result of prohibiting hand haulage would be immediately stimulative to the industry. Capital having gradually reduced the family life underground, as uneconomical, Government compliantly resolves on "a gradual" (that is, as slow as capital requires it) "elimination of the employment of women as coal getters, or as earth workers at depths of more than sixty feet." Gradual, rational, and almost imperceptible blessing! Nothing to shout about, it seems.

ARRESTS IN INDIA.

Amidst the frequent criticisms in this column of the inaction or reaction of official Labourites, tribute must be paid to those in that fold who refuse to come under the influence of the dominant stagnation or defection.

Numbered among the (at least verbally) rebellious spirits are Mr. Maxton, M.P., and other Left-wing I.L.P. men. In Parliament Mr. T. Mardy Jones and Mr. E. Thurtle, although, so far as one knows, of unchallenged loyalty to the official Labour Party, are constantly setting the pace for the slow coaches and calculating place-seekers of the Party. Mr. Johnston, too, although less pronouncedly free from the influence of his colleagues, did good work by putting his question in the House on the arrest of Trade Union officials. The utility and importance of this question lay not only in its reply accorded by Lord Winterton, but in the questions arising from that reply.

"CRIME"

Mr. Johnston asked for further information relative to arrests of Trade Unionist officials alleged to be engaged in illegal and seditious activities; about the arrest of the Secretary of the Union of Mr. Johnston's own trade, the Jute workers; whether Trade Union documents were seized; and where the trials would take place. Lord Winterton replied that he could give little new information, but could state that the Secretary referred to was arrested. The trial would take place at Meerut. It did not matter whether a man was a Trade Union official or not; "if he has committed a Crime, he will be arrested like anybody else."

It was necessary ('after' arresting the "criminals", be it noted) that

Continued on page 8

THROUGH RAIN AND SNOW STORMS

R. A. F. Monoplane's Flight Over Dangerous Balkan Mountains

—:o:—

FREQUENT BAD WEATHER PREVENTS BEATING OF RECORD

KARACHI, April 27.

Squadron Leader G. Jones Williams and Flight-Lieutenant N. H. Jenkins of the Royal Air Force who landed at Karachi yesterday after a magnificent attempt to beat the world's non-stop long distance record of 4,466 miles, at present held by Italian airmen, narrated their experiences on the flight to a representative of the Associated Press to-day. The machine, a Fairey monoplane, behaved splendidly throughout, as did the 450 horse-power Napier Lion engine. Only the extraordinarily unfavourable weather prevented the record being beaten. They experienced very mixed weather, including rain and snow-storms over Austria, and dense cloud during the night flight above the dangerous Balkan mountains, where the land showed through the clouds twice only in five hours. This, however, did not hinder progress.

STRONG HEADWIND HINDERS PROGRESS.

It was after passing Baghdad that they met with the most unfortunate ill-luck on the flight. A most extraordinary headwind reduced their speed down the Persian Gulf to Karachi, to an average of sixty-five miles per hour instead of the normal hundred, and for the flight of 1,525 miles immediately before reaching Karachi they took over twenty-two hours. The airmen flew about ninety miles beyond Karachi, but after crossing the Indus, bad wind again reduced their speed, making it impossible to beat the record with the remaining petrol. They therefore decided to return to Karachi instead of risking a landing at night elsewhere.

There is much enthusiasm here over the fine flight and also regret that the airmen met with such bad weather.—A. P.

HILL TRIBES' RESOLVE

—:o:—

Fight against Crude Habits

BACKWARD-CLASS MARCHES FORWARD

There was the annual fair held on the Chaitra full-moon day at Unai on the Bilimora-Kala-Amba Railway in South Gujarat, when thousands of Raniparaj and other Hindus assembled and settled down for a day or two in booths erected by Baroda and Bansda States, on the common boundary of which the fair is annualy celebrated. Bath by the water of hot sulphurous spring at this place is a great attraction here. This opportunity was taken advantage of by workers of Bardoli and other Talukas by organising the 7th conference of the various hill-tribes—Chowdhris, Dhodias, Gamits etc. for discussing matters of social and economical reform among the tribes, who have been awakened recently to a state of civic and national consciousness by introducing several reforms. An exhibition of hand-spinning and hand-weaving both by hand shuttle and fly-shuttle looms was also held and competitions run in these handicrafts.

The Conference was held under the Presidency of Sardar Vallabhbhai J. Patel, who is at present conducting an arduous campaign of social reform amongst all the cultivating classes including the hill tribes, in Bardoli and surrounding British and Gaikwari Talukas. It was attended by thousands of people of both sexes and was addressed among others by Messrs. Jamnalal Bajaj, A. V. Thakkar, Kaka Kalelkar and a Parsi Sadhu in Sanyasi garb by name Darbari Bhikshu.

A number of Ashrams are set up in this area for that purpose and Raniparaj youths are being trained therein to the crafts of spinning and weaving and to do social service among their own tribes.

Following is the text of the resolutions passed in the conference:—

ABSTINENCE.

As liquor and toddy are the root evils of the degradation of our people, all persons—male and female—of our tribes should take vows of completely abstaining from them. Those that take such vows should try to persuade others to follow them.

Further this conference publicly informs the liquor vendors and Governments concerned that our tribes wish to save themselves at any cost from the use of liquor and toddy and wishes that the inducement of liquor and toddy shops may be removed from our midst.

KHADI.

This conference confidently believes that the recent awakening and spirit of reform seen in our people is due in a great measure to our loyalty to the spinning wheel and the Khadi, and therefore insists upon every one to give his or her helping hand to the expansion of this movement (of Khadi).

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

This conference notes with regret the action of the Baroda State authorities whereby the Raniparajs (or the hill-tribes) have been exempted from the benefits of the Compulsory Education Act. It is a mistake to believe that the Raniparajs have no craving for primary education. No doubt we are backward in education on account of our being addicted to liquor and toddy and due to other reasons, but that is exactly the reason why we are in greater need of compulsion than other advanced communities.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Along with some progress amongst our community, there is some retrogression in the form of the slow introduction of early marriages in imitation of other Hindu communities. This conference therefore emphasizes that our custom of marriage at an advanced age is very beneficial and that the new practice of early marriage should be suppressed as far as possible.

USE OF FALSE ORNAMENTS.

The use of false and ugly ornaments (round the neck and on the legs) is very degrading and causes skin diseases. Many women have shown the courage to discard such ornaments and deserve to be congratulated and this conference requests them to remove others from the shackles of such ugly practices. This conference is further of opinion that our people should not go in for showy, fancy, towdry ornaments of foreign make in imitation of higher Hindu castes.

PARSI LIQUOR SELLERS' AGITATION.

The Parsi community of Bombay is being misled into the belief by some liquor vendors with vested interests that Parsis in villages (on this side) are boycotted and harassed by us. This conference asserts this is quite baseless and false and that the state of affairs is quite the other way. Cases of assaulting, taking forced labour from and oppressing in several ways some of our people continue to happen periodically. Our agitation is with a view to our own progress on spiritual basis and is untainted with communalism. This conference therefore welcomes the visit of the Bombay Parsi Committee appointed for this purpose, or any other gentlemen for enquiring in this matter and will render all possible help to them.

THE WEATHER

POONA, April 28.

The eastern half of the seasonal trough of low pressure over the Gangetic plain remains active and there has been wide spread and locally heavy rain in Assam with a few falls in Orissa, Bengal and North Burma.

Rainfall has also been nearly general in Tenasserim while scattered thunderstorms are reported from Mysore and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are Tavoy two inches, Victoria Point three quarters, Mergui half, Lashio quarter, Sibsagar five, Cherrapunji four, Tezpur three, Silchar two, Dibrugarh one, Gauhati three quarters, Shillong Narayenganj Balasore and Mysore quarter, Madura half, Coimbatore quarter, Coonoor one.

Forecast.—Extension in north Bangal and Upper Burma.—A. P.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S BAD LUCK

—:o:—

PLANE OVERTURNS

LONDON, April 28.

Paris.—Airman Mase flying to New Zealand made a forced landing near Roanne. He touched a tree as he took off and he was obliged to descend. When he took off again, the 'plane struck an embankment and overturned. Mase was extricated from the 'plane by a party of fworkmen.—Reuter.

CAMPBELL'S RECENT SPEED RECORDS

—:o:—

LONDON, April 28.

Cape Town.—It is officially announced that the speeds Capt. Campbell attained when he broke two records recently were:—Five miles, at 211 miles per hour; Five Kilometres at 216 miles per hour; a Kilometre at 217 miles per hour.—Reuter.

VICTIMS OF TORNADO HAVOC

—:o:—

LONDON, April 28.

New York.—Death-roll in the tornado in Georgia and South Carolina is now eighty-seven.—Reuter.

PARASITES FOR INSECT PESTS

—:o:—

CONSIGNMENT EXPECTED FROM AFRICA

MADRAS, April 27.

To deal with the scale insect pests which are attacking wattle and other plants in Nilgiris, a consignment of parasites is on the way from Africa. To some extent the Agricultural Department are controlling it by some devices. The consignment is expected on May 16. A breeding laboratory will also be set up in Ootacamund. In Ceylon and Africa parasites were bred but they soon disappeared along with pests. Hence the Government of Madras were not provided parasites from these places. But now that difficulty has been overcome and parasites are available from Africa.—Free Press.

"OUT TO MURDER HINDUS ONLY"

—:o:—

GRUESOME ACCOUNT OF JACOBABAD SHOOTING INCIDENT

HYDERABAD SIND, April 27.

The Frontier Gazette publishes a gruesome account of the Jacobabad shooting incident. The murderer is said to have fired the first shots from near the house of the head clear of the Deputy Commissioner, at two men of an oil mill and a Brahmin sleeping some paces away. On the mother of the owner of the oil mill raising an alarm, it is stated she was shot down and a servant in an adjoining Kothi was fired at as he opened the window shutters to see what was happening.

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN IN RAJASTHAN

—:o:—

KHADI PROPAGANDA AT BEAWAR

(From A Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, April 22.

The Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee organised by the Rajasthan Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association has begun work in right earnest. Mr. Kesarlal Ajmera Jain, Joint Secretary Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee and organiser Rajasthan Charkha Sangha, with other workers have arrived here for doing Khadi propaganda.

Hawking of Khadi in the streets along with national songs and been begun. A Khadi shop was opened and specimens of Khadi were exhibited on the occasion of the Mahavira Jayanti celebrations. Mr. Ajmera saw all the local workers and discussed with them the question of opening a khadi Bhandar and to organise a branch of the F. C. B. Committee there. Mr. Ramnarain Chodhari, Editor "Young Rajasthan" and Mr. Jainarain Vyas, Editor "Tarun Rajasthan" helped much in this connection and took part in hawking khadi.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU ADDRESS STRIKERS

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 1).

nimies of disciplined volunteers of the Union. There will be a mass meeting of the workers this morning at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, the principal camp of the strikers, and there will be another meeting in the afternoon at Ghorapdeo where several mills are still working.

One Mr. Sangmmerkar has composed and published a ballad song narrating in a picturesque manner the whole history of the strike.

STRIKE--A PURELY DEFENSIVE MEASURE

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION'S BULLETIN

The Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union has issued the following Press Bulletin:

The persistence with which the spokesmen of the millowners are trying to make the public believe that over 1,25,000 men came out peacefully at the call of their Union on an issue which is 'too small and puerile', is certainly worthy of a better cause. The fact is, (and the Girni Kamgar Union has always stated it in the plainest manner possible) that the Millowners' Association has declared an open war against the Girni Kamgar Union by victimizing the members of its Mill Committees and by various other ways and one wonders what issue can be more vital to the workers than the defence of their elementary rights of Trade Unionism. The General Strike is a purely defensive measure which the workers have been forced to adopt when they saw that the employers had already started a well-organized campaign with the object of destroying their united strength.

FRESH ISSUES TO BE RAISED?

No more has yet been made by the millowners, who are the aggressive party in this dispute, to find a via media out of the present impasse. The position of the Girni Kamgar Union so far as the grievances that led to the General Strike are concerned, has been stated without any ambiguity on more than one occasion before this. If, however, through the haughtiness of the millowners the deadlock continues any further the Girni Kamgar Union will be forced to reconsider this position and revise the terms in such a way as to raise fresh issues which are of equally vital importance, in addition to the existing ones. The Girni Kamgar Union believes that the motive behind the policy of aggression launched upon by the Millowners is to force upon the workers worsened condition in respect of wages, rules of discipline, etc., in defiance of those recommendations of the Fawcett Committee which are favourable to the workers to some extent at least. As it is not possible to have General Strikes again and again the workers will be forced to raise the issues of wages etc., along with the present issue, as soon as they see that the millowners are bent upon prolonging the present state of war.

Mr. Tairsee's statement at the Indian Merchants' Chamber meeting on Saturday, that "Labour leaders were proposing that the strike would be called off if millowners were agreeable to decide the question of victimization by referring it to arbitration" is not correct. No authorized representative of the Girni Kamgar Union has made any proposals other than those which were already made at the Joint Conference on Wednesday the 24th. instant and the rejection of which led to the breakoff of the negotiations.

The report of the interview which Mr. Lalji Pendse is said to have given to a representative of the "Evening News of India" is unauthorised.

A huge meeting attended by more than 25,000 workers was held at Lalbaug on Sunday evening. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. D. B. Kulkarni, the President and the Vice-President respectively of the All-India Trade Union Congress and other members of the executive of that body addressed the meeting and congratulated the workers on the brave fight they were putting up.

Two meetings will be held on Monday, one at 8 a.m. at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi and the other at 4-30 p.m. at Ghodapdeo.

Mr. Wahidbux Bhutto, member, Legislative Assembly, who is being prosecuted for abetment of kidnapping and murder of a Muslim woman along with others, has been committed to sessions with the other co-accused excepting two. He has been released on bail for eight days.—Free Press.

AMERICA'S DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

—:o:—

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFCE HOPEFUL

REITERATION OF ANGLO-AMERICAN GOODWILL

LONDON, April 27.

Cordial approval and concurrence with Mr. Gibson's statements on the Naval Disarmament and Military Reserves were expressed by Sir Austen Chamberlain in a speech at an open-air meeting near Wakefield. He said Mr. Gibson's Naval declaration had paved the way for a real advance towards disarmament and again showed how close in these matters were the policies of the United States and Britain.

WHERE LIES THE DIFFICULTY.

"Between the United States and us there is no difference of purpose or principle," said Sir Austen. The significance of importance and hopefulness of Mr. Gibson's statement was that by suggesting new criteria of comparison he had made it easier to find the standard whereby reduction might be fixed while taking into account different circumstances and needs of the Powers concerned.

Sir Austen reiterated his profound conviction that the Anglo-American naval agreement would never have been difficult. The difficulty arose because we had to find some equation applicable to our diverse circumstances and those of all the great nations of the world.

"HOPEFUL SIGN."

Referring to Mr. Gibson's statement on Reserves. Sir Austen recalled that only last summer the British Government were denounced because they were said to have done exactly what Mr. Gibson did yesterday at Geneva. "Now we see that, moved by the same desire to make progress, Mr. Gibson makes a declaration at Geneva for which we were denounced when we made it year ago. I do not wish to pretend that all the difficulties are over; we have still a long way to go and many obstacles to overcome, bnt I hail the American action at Geneva during these last few days as a hopeful sign of ultimate success and the most valuable contribution to the cause of disarmament and peace."—Reuter.

QUESTION OF TRAINED RESERVES

LONDON, April 28.

Geneva.—Lord Cushendon expressed an opinion that the Convention should include trained reserves. He repeated his preparedness to make concessions for the sake of a successful outcome of the Committee's work and to agree to the views of the majority.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT CONVENTION

GERMANY INSISTS UPON INCLUSION OF TRAINED RESERVES

LONDON, April 27.

Geneva.—At the Disarmament Committee Bernstorff announced that Germany would insist on trained reserves being taken into account in any International Disarmament Convention. Germany was willing to abandon her insistence on the abolition of conscription but claimed that trained reserves should be estimated not by their numbers but by their valu.—Reuter.

FINAL OF FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP

—:o:—

BOLTON BEAT PORTSMOUTH

LONDON, April 27.

In the final of the Football Association Cup to-day, Bolton beat Portsmouth by two goals to nil.

PRINCE OF WALES AT CUP FINAL PLAY.

The match was played at Wembley in fine weather. Attendance numbered 93,000 and included the Prince of Wales to whom the teams were presented before the start. Butler and Blackmore scored for Bolton in the second half.—Reuter.

Continued from Column 7).

granted to them by the end of the year.

SPECIAL MESSAGE TO YOUTHS.

To the youths Panditji had a special message. He asked them to build up their bodies and start "Akhadas" and gymnasiums in large numbers. "Let not a foreigner mock at us that we are weak and unable to defend ourselves" he said. Concluding he appealed to the people to become members of the Congress, and make the national organisation financially sound.

"PUT YOUR HOUSE IN ORDER FIRST"

Pt. Malaviya on Preparation for Swaraj

—:o:—

APPEAL TO COUNTRY'S YOUTH

There was a huge rush at the Khatau Mackanji Wadi, Girgaum, Bombay, on Saturday evening to hear Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's address on the "Preparations for Swaraj". Panditji is on a propaganda tour throughout India and his stay in Bombay will be of a short duration. There were eight months before the country he said, in which to carry out a vigorous boycott of foreign cloth which he was convinced would precipitate India's struggle for freedom.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj who presided expressed his unshaken faith in khaddar and said that it was sure to lead them to Swaraj.

In the course of his Hindi speech Pandit Malaviya said that he could not explain the situation in the country without referring to the regrettable events that had taken place in Bombay. Bombay had experienced the misery and the disastrous results of industrial disputes and when the last strike ended one hoped that they had seen the last of it and that henceforth the relations between Capital and Labour would be cordial. Here he liked to emphasise that the industries of a nation were its wealth. From that standpoint any paralysization of industries was harmful to the country. It was therefore of utmost importance that Capital and Labour should work in harmony and co-operation. It was not his intention, he said, to apportion blame either on the millowners or the workers in the present dispute. But what he wanted to suggest was that strike should not be resorted to until every avenue of possible settlement was explored. In the same way mill-owners, he thought, should concede to the workers their legitimate rights, and consider all their grievances in a reasonable and sympathetic manner. He thought if such a spirit could be brought about Bombay would hear of no more strikes and lock-outs.

NON-VIOLENT METHODS.

Coming to the subject of the evening he said that India's struggle for Swaraj should be based on non-violent methods. As an instance to show what could be achieved by non-violence and patient suffering he cited the recent Satyagraha so successfully carried out by the peasants of Bardoli under the able guidance and leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. It clearly showed to the world, he said, that non-violence could even triumph against a powerful bureaucracy. In the same manner if India really wanted to win Swaraj by the end of the year the only course for them was to follow the cult of Mahatma Gandhi.

THE FOUNDATION OF SWARAJ.

One was faced on every side by the question that under the present state of affairs what was the first thing that they should do to obtain Swaraj? For this they had first to consider what sacrifices the country was prepared to make. The creation of a firm determination to win Swaraj and throw off the foreign yoke among all classes of people should be the foundation of preparations for Swaraj. A nation could never be free when it was ruled by a foreign Government. They may be under a good Government or bad, but it was inherent in a nation to aspire to be governed by its own people.

"PUT YOUR HOUSE IN ORDER."

The preparation for Swaraj, he said, should commence with "putting our own house in order." As long as Hindus and Muslims forget that they were Indians first and Hindus or Muslims afterwards and ran at one another's throat, so long India was doomed to remain at the mercy of a foreign Government. Therefore, he said, it should be the duty of every patriot to try and remove these frequent Hindu-Muslim quarrels and instil in them the spirit of mutual toleration and co-operation and make them unite in fighting their common enemy.

CONTINUE SIMON BOYCOTT.

Proceeding Pandit Malaviya observed that the Simon Commission who had left for England would shortly submit their report to the Parliament for consideration. "But are we to accept whatever morsels of reforms that Parliament is pleased to give us lying down"? asked the speaker. Indians knew what they wanted and the Congress had laid down its minimum demands. If therefore full Dominion Status was not granted by the end of the year then India would prepare itself for a bitter struggle. In the meanwhile the boycott of the Simon Commission even in its recommendations should be continued as successfully as when the members of the Commission were in India.

WORK FOR COMMON CAUSE.

The general election in the Central and Provincial legislatures were fast approaching and it was of utmost importance that the Congress, Nationalist and Liberal Parties should join hands and work together for the common cause. Leaving aside all petty prejudices of caste, creed and party the best and experienced candidates in the country should be returned to the legislatures. He was confident that if the people remembered this and returned only members of the popular party they would be able to secure a thumping majority in these Houses. A foreign Government always tried to create disunion among the ranks of the masses and dominate the country by "divide and rule" policy. In this connection he warned the people against their being misguided by mushroom political organisations which were springing up each day.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

Lastly Pandit Malaviya laid great stress on the importance of boycotting foreign cloth and said that this was the only effective weapon with which the people of India could bend a foreign bureaucracy. If all the people in India took a vow not to buy an inch of foreign cloth it would be a direct blow to the British nation. Individually this was the smallest sacrifice that a citizen could make but on the whole its effect would be so tremendous that he had no doubt at all that by the end of the year the Government would come round. He therefore made an earnest appeal to all young men and women of India to carry the gospel of khaddar from door to door and village to village. If by all these peaceful and legitimate methods they failed to attain their object by the end of the year then it was open to them to resort to non-co-operation or a no-tax campaign led by the greatest man in India, Mahatma Gandhi. (Cheers). But the speaker did not think that they would have to resort to such a thing and that Swaraj would be

(Continued in Column 4).

IF "FORWARD" IS CRUSHED

—:o:—

Three New Papers To Appear In Bengal

LEADING CONGRESS MEMBERS' DECISION

CALCUTTA, April 27.

With the permission of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hemantakumar Das declared himself to be the keeper of the press of the "Indian Daily News" which is the property of Mr. T. C. Goswami and Mr. Kunjabehari Sarkar to be the Printer and Publisher of the new "Forward" which is to be published from the "Indian Daily News" press.

MORE NATIONALIST ORGANS TO SPRING UP.

The Free Press of India understands as a result of enquiries made that leading members of the Congress Party in Bengal have decided that the attempt on the part of interested associations and bodies to crush "Forward" must be thwarted. If decrees against the Forward Publishing Ltd. are executed, three new papers will appear immediately to take place of "Forward" and they will maintain the same Nationalist policy and the same high level of journalism. The Free Press further understands that support is also assured from all over India.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI'S FIVE-FOLD PROGRAMME

Freedom Through Non-Violence

—:o:—

MR. C. F. ANDREWS EXPLAINS INDIAN IDEALS TO AMERICAN AUDIENCE

Speaking before the Foreign Policy Association, at Hotel Astor, New York City, Mr. C. F. Andrews said:—"My own experience of India during the last twenty-five years has been chiefly connected with the village population rather than the towns, the ninety per cent of agricultural India, which still remains true to the land and is still living on the soil. I speak to-day for that ninety per cent of the villagers of India, whom I know so well through intimate experience, when I say that every word that the last speaker, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, has said about the aspirations, the wishes, the desires of India for self-government and self-determination, is true. In the trains, in the villages, everywhere I have gone, I have heard from villagers' own lips the words, again and again, 'When shall we get Swaraj?' The word 'Swaraj' means "our own rule."

INDIA'S MORAL PRINCIPLE.

Let me assure those who are here that from my own experience in India is well capable of governing herself in her own way. She has her own methods, she adopts her own principles, in order to attain her end, but her end is always a moral and a spiritual end. The moral principle in India always predominates, because for centuries past her people have revered and even worshipped, more than anyone else, the moral leaders who lead them. And to-day it is a moral leader, Mahatma Gandhi, who is leading the people of India.

MAHATMAJI'S PROGRAMME.

Let me give you very briefly his programme I wish you to see how practical it is and how suited to the situation. Then I shall try to show you how it can only be carried out truly by Indians themselves and in their own way. This is the method in which Mahatma Gandhi gives his programme to the multitudes."

The speaker has held up his right hand before the audience. Mahatma Gandhi says: "Here is my hand. Here are the five fingers. Here is the wrist. Now, then, let us get the programme. In this didactic maner he even shows to the simplest villagers what he stands for and how he intends to lead the Nation. He gives them his 'five point' campaign in detail and they keep it in their mind owing to the symbol of the hand and its five fingers.

COMMUNAL UNITY.

Let me give you the five fingers of the programme and then show you the binding forces which bind them all together. Here are the five fingers. The first of all things to be aimed at by the moral leader of the Indian people is to do away with these terrible religious differences. Therefore 'Hindu-Muslim unity',—the unity between the two great religions of India,—forms the very beginning of his programme.

PROHIBITION.

Let us get the second point in his programme: 'Prohibition of all drinks and drugs from the sacred soil of India.' This the second part of the programme—no more opium being sold by Government opium monopolies. (Applause).

WOMAN'S EQUALITY WITH MAN.

The third point in his programme is 'Woman's equality with man.' (Applause). Mahatma Gandhi through and through stands for Indian womanhood and in his own ashram the women have in every single thing equality with the men of the ashram where he lives.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

The fourth point in his programme is 'Removal of Untouchability.' This refers to that class in the country,—the depressed class,—the class which was out cast hitherto, which in South India is called the pariah class,—shall be depressed no longer, in subjection no longer, but shall have in every single way the same rights as the highest Brahman in the land. Gandhi stands for that—the removal of all Untouchability. To show how he carries it out (he has a family of four sons, no daughters), he has taken a little pariah child as his own daughter and introduced her into his own family.

KHADDAR.

The last, and perhaps in some way the greatest of all points in his programme—for I speak to-day as a villager, as one of those agricultural people who number per cent of the population,—is what we call in India 'Khaddar'. This word means home-spinning and home-weaving,—the making in the villages themselves of the cloth the people use. He wishes the people in the villages to use their spare time in home-spinning, when, on account of the heat and the dryness of the soil, they cannot possibly do agricultural work. This ninety per cent of India must not be kept unemployed for five months in the year, but rather use the months of unemployment (when they can not do agricultural work) by doing home-spinning and home-weaving. He declares that as soon as the economic programme of India is complete, and Indian poverty is mitigated by having two hands to work with,—one of home-spinning and the other of agriculture,—'then' India will be comparatively prosperous. It will raise its head out of the dust of poverty,—poverty such as there is none in the world to-day; it will gather strength through the effort, through the industry itself, through rising out of lethargy into activity, it will, through these moral efforts, raise itself morally and demand morally Swaraj. Where to-day in depression it can only think of poverty and misery.

That, then, is the five fold programme:—(1) Hindu-Muslim unity, (2) Prohibition of all drinks and drugs, (3) Women's equality with men, (4) Removal of all Untouchability, (5) Khaddar, or home-spinning in all our 750,000 villages.

THE BINDING LINK.

That is the programme but here is the wrist which binds the fingers together. What is the wrist? The wrist is Ahimsa. "A" is the 'alpha' of Greek. It means "not". "Himsa" is violence. Mr. Gandhi says: "We must get the whole of our programme by moral means, not by violent means; we must get it all through soul force, through moral force, not by violence.

WORKING OF PRINCIPLES.

Here, then, are his five points and the principle of Non-Violence. I have seen that programme actually at work. Mahtma Gandhi went to Assam. Assam was opium-ridden. The consumption of opium was many times greater than that allowed by the League of Nations quota. The addiction was terrible. He went there and preached his message of complete moral repulsion against this drug. He went into the villages; he went there and told addicts even of twenty years addiction that they must, through soul force, give up the drug. He had such magnetic power, such spiritual power, over those addicts that in that one visit, lasting two months, he reduced the opium consumption in Assam by twenty-five per cent, and it has never gone up since.

INFLUENCE OF SOUL FORCE.

That shows what can be done by soul force. Two years after he had been into Assam, I went round those villages myself. I saw the addicts, and questioned them face to face. Many addicts told me that through Mahatma Gandhi's spiritual encouragement they had given up the opium habit and had never taken to it again. One whom I asked (it is a wonderful thing to think of) said that for twenty years previously he had been an addict, eating opium every day of his life, and that now he had given it up completely. I said to him, "Did it cause agony?"

He said, "No. I hardly felt it at all.

He was in such spiritual exultation under Mahatma Gandhi's influence that he actually was able to get over the pangs of opium addiction lightly and freely.

There, then, is the full programme that is the trouble to-day? The trouble is that we—I speak as an Indian for the moment—must carry out this programme for ourselves, and at every step in the way we shall be bloomed, if we haven't got the complete and absolute freedom that is needed to-day to carry out this great programme. We do not want to have at every hand a third party who may be appealed to by the weaker elements in India against the stronger party. We want to carry it out unmolested in our own way; and, God willing, we shall do it.

MORAL ATMOSPHERE OF INDIA.

In conclusion, I want to say one more word about the moral atmosphere of India; for it is above all necessary for the West to understand there the East. The East has to-day got an impression of the West, owing to what has happened in the War and after the term through the Treaty of Versailles, and all the things that were promised. Self-determination, and the like,—the East has got an impression that the West's own promises have not been fulfilled. To-day the East is distrusting the West. Profound distrust is in the East for the West. They do not believe the West's promises any longer. They do not believe in professions of faith any longer. The only thing they believe is deeds, deeds, deeds and not words. That is the great point to remember, and I am thankful to say that from America there have been some noble deeds which have distinctly modified the impression of the East with regard to the West. The young East to-day says the only thing the West cares for is force; the only thing the West cares for is physical force; but you have sent from this great country to my country, India, medical helpers such as those of the great Rockefeller Foundation who are doing noble work. And there are noble missionaries also who have identified themselves with India, like Bishop P. B. Fisher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and many others, who have really been able to give to India in her hour of need the deepest sympathy, love and affection which has been returned in tenfold measure. Such love restores confidence and trust.

WHAT INDIA NEEDS TO-DAY.

This is what India needs to-day. She needs gestures of friendship, gestures of good-will, gestures of kindness, not any longer the holding down by force. For any such holding down by force can only lead to further and further misery and further and further racial bitterness.

Let me tell you one thing about my own country, of which I am intencely proud, and that is the way in the last few years the Indian Government and the British Government together have wiped out for the greater part of the opium evil from India. I want to affirm this here to-day, because I have been the strongest opponent of the Indian Government when I did not believe in its opium policy; but under our present Viceroy, Lord Irwin, and his predecessor, and under those who are carrying out his orders, we have really cleaned up the situation in a way that would have been incredible only five years ago. I give the greatest credit to your American statesman, also for this new situation. They valued out of the world Conference at Geneva in protests against India and Great Britain. I think that gesture gave us a shaking and we have learned our lesson.

This, then, is all that I have to say. Let us treat India with moral force; let us meet her soul force with soul force. That is the true pathway of the future of India.

CHILD DASHED ON GROUND

—:o:—

CHARGE AGAINST MUSLIM ZAMINDAR

HYDERABAD SIND, April 27.

A Muslim Zamindar of Badin Taluka is alleged to have killed a child by dashing her on the ground. It is alleged that a woman of his village had deposited Rs. 1,200 with the Zamindar. On his alleged refusal to return money she entreated the Zamindar in the name of God and her girl baby to pay it back whereupon the enraged Zamindar is alleged to have seized the child and dashed it on the ground. The child was removed to Badin but expired on the way. The accused has been arrested and challaned on charges of culpable homicide and criminal breach of trust.—A. P.

RANDOM JOTTINGS FROM LONDON

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

the case should be prepared with some care, and he could not say what the date of the trial would be. Mr. Saklatvala asked the "noble" Lord why the trial was to be at Meerut, and what these men did at Meerut which caused the Magistrate at Meerut to issue warrants over parts of the country beyond his jurisdiction. To this Lord Winterton only pounced on the alleged impropriety of charging a Magistrate with, etc., etc. The usual balsam. The Speaker would not permit Mr. Saklatvala to pursue the matter, which would, in all probability, have disclosed the noble Lord's evasion. What he had to admit was that seventeen at least of the 31 arrested persons are reported to be officials or members of Trade Unions.

THE MAHARAJA OF NABHA.

After a long interval of silence on the subject of the unfortunate and scandalously treated Maharaja of Nabha, called by the Government the "ex-Maharaja", a valuable reference to the case was made in the House of Commons before its recess. Mr. Thurtle's question was a simple one, but a striking result of putting it was an interjection from that anachronism of an age of "Democracy", Lady Astor.

Mr. Thurtle asked Lord Winterton whether the Government of India had placed any obstacles in the way of the Maharani or of her children joining her husband during his enforced internment without trial. His Lordship commenced by asserting that the Government had not, but he admitted at a later stage that some obstacles of a different sort had been placed in the way of the Maharani's wishes and intentions. But, of course, the "lady" member above referred to did not know the intention of the noble Lord. Therefore she comitted the "bloomer" of interjecting a dishonourable insinuation against a devoted wife and Princess. And then, out came the Under-Secretary of State for India with the admission that the Maharani had had a tip not to return to her husband.

On Lord Winterton declaring that the Government of India has passed no Order enjoining the separation of the Prince from his wife and children, Mr. Thurtle asked if that answer was to bear the usual interpretation that no obstacles at all were being created. Here the Viscountess Astor said:—

Does not that look as if she did not wish to join her husband?

This jibe is perhaps what we ought to expect from an American importation into English political life; for her homeland experiences must have ill-prepared her for interpretations favourable to that type of devotion and loyalty that are common-places of Indian family life.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT.

Any resentment the friends of the unjustly treated Prince might feel was amply avenged by reflection on the "Lady's" feelings, when Lord Winterton immediately followed with the admission:—

I am not prepared to say that no obstacle is placed in the way.

Mr. Thurtle immediately asked to know the nature of the obstacle, and was informed that the "ex-Maharani" had received advice from "various" quarters that it would be inadvisable to return to her husband.

Brave, Mr. Thurtle, and thank you!

LIMITATIONS OF PARLIAMENT.

The opportunity of eliciting real and full information in Parliament is very limited; but we value it in the light of the imminent possibility of the total abolition of questions. The limitations now imposed ended the above incident at the stage indicated, but the effect does not end there. We not only see the depths to which the Jingo "democracy" of the Astors can descend. We are enabled to carry the matter a step further in the public forum. We want to know if it is a fact that the representations that have been made to the Maharani "from various quarters" as to the "inadvisability of returning to her husband" were associated with threats. Such things should be cleared up. Will the Labour Party, when it get the loaves and fishes again, cast one thought on the scandal of the treatment of Nabha and his wife?

A SAD BEREAVEMENT.

Many of your readers know of the talented and patriotic Indian medical man, Dr. Pardhy of Birmingham (and London); and others, who do not, have read my story of his wonderful life-work. Our admiration for his qualities is, however, not the reason for deploring his loss. We should regret the sorrows of the humblest or simplest people who had lost, as Dr. Pardhy has lost, a daughter of beauty and promise, at the untimely age of fifteen years. We offer the condolences that we feel are only unconvincing words to such sufferers.

The cremation and funeral arrangements were conducted in Birmingham. Among the mourners were Mr. and Mrs. Saklatvala (who really seem to be everywhere), and the service was of the secular type. One of the famous Birmingham family of Rowntree read passages and poems from the writings of people of his faith, known as "the Quakers". Mr. Dandekar, from Manchester, recited passages from the Bhagwad Gita.

The elements welcome back the choice product that briefly took on vitality.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The resumption of civil war in China bears out the prediction of the "Far Eastern Monthly" (of Shanghai) that spring was the usual time for resuming the War, and that March 15 would probably be the date this year. The space necessary to give readers a full view of the battle-ground of the contending interests would be impossible to expect for a column like this. It is, therefore, my intention to ask the favour from the Editor of separate space for a serial account of the Chinese struggle. That recital, which will include a list of the groups and generals who control them, will enable students of international politics to check the events reported in the Press as occurring in this year's "Outbreak of War in China".

JAMNAGAR NEWS

—:o:—

POLICE OFFICER REWARDED

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, April 24.

His Highness The Maharaja Jamsaheb has been pleased, with the kind permission of the Jodhpur Durbar, to present Superintendent Lala Ramchandra of the Jodhpur Police with a sword of honour and a Sirpav of five hundred rupees for his untiring efforts to break up the formidable Gang of Makaranis possessed of superior arms; by killing two ring-leaders, who with others, committed some murders and dacoities in Nawanagar State and other bordering Talukas during the latter part of the last year.

PURSUIT OF OUTLAWS.

A Gang of Makarani outlaws headed by Naguman when pressed hard by the Western India States Agency Police and the Nawanagar State Police, was obliged to leave Kathiawar for safety. The outlaws passed through Marwar State limits. The Marwar State Police on receiving information sent out a small party under Deputy Police Superintendent Lala Ramchandra who followed them for about fourteen days travelling all day in a sandy country like Marwar.

Two leading outlaws of this Gang were killed and the remaining two surrendered themselves. They were brought to Jamnagar and regularly tried by the Session Judge who convicted them of murders and other charges and sentenced them to capital punishment which is confirmed on appeal by His Highness.

The Superintendent of Nawanagar Police Mr. K. R. Green, is awarded the First Class Order of Merit by His Highness the Jamsaheb in recognition of his services in connection with this outlawry.

NO SHOOTING.

By order of His Highness the Maharaja Jamsaheb Bahadur, no Officer of the State is to shoot in the State without the special permission of His Highness; and that in no case shooting is to be permitted between fifteenth March and fifteenth of October in any Year.

The pay of the Hazur Treasury and Chief Audit and Account Officer Mr. Pragji Liladhar is increased by fifty rupees a month by order of His Highness.

GARDEN PARTY.

A brilliant Garden party was given in honour of His Highness's installation day at the Bhavendra Bhuvan gardens, specially decorated for the auspicious occasion, on the 6th April 1929 when Shastriji Hathibhai and Messrs. Maganlal, Virjibhai and Gordhandas, Vakils eulogized His Highness' services to the State and the subjects. His Highness gave a suitable reply thanking the subjects for their kind feelings and sentiments. Great rejoicing was felt throughout the State on the happy day.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

—:o:—

ANTI-ASIATICS ON WAR-PATH

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, April 8.

Natal is crying out again for anti-Asiatic legislation. The following speech was delivered by the prominent representative of Natal, Mr. Anderson, M.L.A. during the debate on the budget last month. Dealing with the Asiatic question, he said:—

"I would like to say a few words, I had a telegram a short time back, when the Native Bills were being discussed here from the local Chamber of Commerce, stating that the Chamber of Commerce had passed a resolution: "That it is the considered opinion of members that, as far as Natal is concerned, *the Asiatic Problem is far more serious than the Native problem, if White civilisation is to be safeguarded.*"

"It is common knowledge that when this side of the House introduced the Class Areas Bill, the main ground of criticism was that it did not go *far* enough, and the contention was that something *more drastic* was required to deal with the problem. The Minister of the Interior introduced the Areas Reservation Bill which appeared to be a step in the right direction. At that time, the Minister gave the assurance that the Bill would not go to the Select Committee, and that he would not recede one jot from it. That was his last word. Subsequently there was a delegation from India, followed by a conference, and the Minister then proceeded to run away from his bill."

Dealing with the serious situation in Natal and examining the period of Agreement, Mr. Anderson proceeded:—

"After two years of the Agreement there are complaints that it is not solving the question in any form or shape, but that on the contrary, it has aggravated the position which to-day is more acute than ever. It is complained that this agreement is no solution. I want to ask the Minister of the Interior whether under this voluntary repatriation scheme, any of the Indian trading classes or the classes which performed skilled work, have taken advantage of that scheme ..... If this Agreement is not going to touch these classes, it is no solution of the Asiatic problem.

"I should like the Minsiter to tell the House what class of Asiatic has availed himself of this voluntary repatriation scheme. We have had nearly 2 years' trial of this Agreement, and as far as Natal is concerned, I can give the Minister the assurance that it has not touched the problem in that Province.

"I should like to know whether any of those who did avail themselves of this repatriation scheme, had elected to return to the Union. I say again that this scheme has been given a trial, and has proved that it does not touch those who are undermining the position of the White man in this country. The sooner the Minister gets away from that Agreement and makes a serious attempt on the lines of the Areas Reservation Bill, the better it will be for the country as a whole."

This is in nutshell the viewpoint that has been taken up by Natal which comprises 75 p.c. of the Indian population in the Union. Here are the 90 p.c. of the Whites who sided with Mr. Sastri to carry out the Agreement and they are the very same who claim that the Agreement is no solution and that, as far as Natal is concerned, the Asiatic problem is far more serious than the Native problem, if White civilisation is to be maintained. We see that the number of licenses which have been held up in this City are not yet renewed and that a mischievous move is on foot at Klerksdorp to kick out the Indians. The wage board determinations are already showing signs of the slackness of Indian business and dismissal of several Indian employees.

HOPEFUL WORK OF SIR KURMA REDDI.

There is only one ray of hope and that is the work of Sir Kurma Reddi. Tribute is due to the admirable manner in which he carries on his duties as the Agent-General. He has not uttered a single syllable which might commit the Indian nation. He is all for the national honour of India. He talks more about it and less about the Empire which term has become an enigma to the Protrictic instinct of the Boers. His able defence of Indian womanhood and slashing attack on "Mother India" has endeared him to all sections of the Indian community. His straight appeal to the Europeans with the exposition of their serious responsibility towards the voiceless Indians and his powerful plea in defence of heary Indian civilisation were touching to the heart. His social manners and independent outlook, and his studious neutrality in handling the affairs and persons will gradually sow the seeds of Indian unity.

Sir Kurma Reddi of Madras is not Sir Kurma of South Africa. He is not here as the Leader of the Justice Party, but he works here as an Indian first and Indian last. I hear that his hands are not as free in his representations as they should be. It will be worthwhile if the Indian public opinion press the Indian Government to take up a strong attitude to ameliorate the condition of Indians in South Africa. We would wish that due support will not be lacking from the Indian Press in the work to be carried on by the new Agent-General. All the Indian newspapers in South Africa are unanimous in applauding the work of Sir Kurma.

INDIA'S GOLD PURCHASES.

From the speech delivered by retiring President of the Chamber of Mines it appears that 1,000,017 fine oz. of gold was shipped to India last year. This sale showed an increase of 61,807 fine oz. over the 1927 figure. The fine silver shipments to India direct amounted to 1,018,986 fine oz. While South Africa enters into an agreement with Germany for obtaining a small market and incurs the displeasure of the mighty nation like Great Britain, what does she do in case of India whose mineral purchases amount to so big a figure that the whole of the Witwatersrand owes its prosperity to it? But how are the Indians, nationals of the very same country which buys from South Africa so enormously, are treated in this country? Would it not be possible for the Indian Government to put pressure on the Union of South Africa from this industrial standpoint and attain better treatment for its nationals in the sub-continent of Africa? Wars are fought and countries are conquered for trade. Under the circumstances, would it it be difficult even to try for the attainment of equality with all the force of Indian public opinion behind it? I think not.

The assassin turning into a side lane is then alleged to have fired more shots hitting in all ten Hindus. He is also stated to have gone about crying: "Mussalmans, remove yourselves from my path. I am out to murder Hindus only.—A. P.

ECHO OF COLLETT CASE APPEAL

—:o:—

MADRAS CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE ASKED TO EXPLAIN

MADRAS, April 27.

It is understood that the Government have called for an explanation from the Chief Presidency Magistrate with reference to observations made against him by Justice Waller in the Collett case appeal which formed the subjet-matter of an adjournment motion in the last Council which was disallowed by the Governor.—Free Press.

MADRAS ELECTORAL ROLLS TO BE REVISED

MADRAS, April 27.

It is understood that the electoral rolls for the Madras Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly are being revised. It is stated that they are done in the usual course and do not indicate with certainty that the Council is to be dissolved in August Free Press.

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, - - - BOMBAY.

ASTROLOGY *The Biggest Astrological Society of India.*

For Horoscope, Thikuji, and foretelling of all kinds, please drop a line to-day for a free prospectus. Highly spoken of by Nawabs, Zamindars, Advocates, Vakils, Accountants-General, Judges of the High Court and many other eminent men.

DHANADA TALISMAN: Its wearer earns immense wealth with little struggling and it will give even a beggar the wealth of a king. Copy of Guarantee-letter for refund of price is supplied with Kavacha. Price Rs. 7-10.

Apply to President:—B. K. BHUTTACHARJI, Jyotirbhusan, F.T.S.

All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society.

Head Office:—105 (C), Grey Street, Sovabazar, Calcutta. Phone: B.B. 3685. Telegrams:—"Astrologers," Calcutta.

A DISPENSARY in YOUR POCKET

If you only knew that

WRIGLEY'S CHEWING SWEET

Has lasting flavour and does away with

Anaemia, Pyrrohea, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver complaints, etc.

A Boon to Athletes. Invaluable to Travellers as thirst quencher.

Men appreciate it.

Ladies love it.

Children enjoy it.

GET THE

Wrigley Habit

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Restaurants and Panwalla and Bidi Shops.

For wholesale rates apply to:

WRIGLEY (INDIA) LTD.,

11-13, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,

BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots,

BOMBAY and MADRAS

"THE HINDU"

Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in

SOUTHERN INDIA

It is thus judged by the use made of its columns, the most POPULAR, as well as the most powerful, of all advertising media in this country.

Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.

THE MANAGER,
100, Mount Road,
MADRAS, S. India.

KATHERINE MAYO BREAKS OUT AGAIN

—:o:—

Continued from page 16.

more'n they are in Boston. Boston's kinder benighted. I live 'bout forty miles from there, you see, an know considerable 'bout the city). You see—in the wash of a war, people are always low in their morals an actions,—in the way they dress an talk and all that—in the kind of things they are interested in, an the kind of people they like.

SEX OBSESSION.

Katherine Mayo came to the front at about the right time considerin' the sort of stuff she was intendin' to write. An here's another point that p'raps you have gathered already. Some do say that she just can't help writin' such unpleasant stuff, that she's got a sort of sex-obsession that pushes her to that kind er thinkin',—same as she's the sort that nature pushes into writin'. An naturally, thinkin' these thoughts, she has to set 'em down somehow. Here again these aren't my words an thoughts. I got 'em from Jim. New York 's a great place for hearing things spoken right out, that Boston talks in the boodwoir,—or just suppresses,—an suppression—some say—is a right bad thing. Miss Mayo, now, they say is a victim of "suppression", so the poor thing oughter be pitied an not blamed. I just caught something 'bout this on the fly, so to speak, one night when Jim had some folks in, an' they were cussin' an discussin' things, an I set it down here for what it is worth. They seemed to be pretty intelligent folks an I wouldn't be surprised if they had the low down on the lady—all right.

SWITCHING OVER TO INFERIORITY COMPLEX.

An here's where I come to the rest of what I started out to say. We aren't all like Miss Mayo, an those who read her books do gloat over 'em because this 'readin' makes their inferiority complex a little less troublesome (that's what's the matter with most of Miss Mayo's admirers, you know). After folks play "superior" for a certain length of time they somehow get it into their sub-conscious (this is the way that Jack explained it to me, anyway) that they aren't really so at all. That's the way Nature is a learnin' 'em better, you see. Then they switch over to the "inferiority complex", but the trouble is at that first they don't know what ails 'em, and so they scrabble like fun to get back to where they was before. That's the time when sexy Movies an sex-obsessed writers attract 'em. So, don't you people blame all of us, an don't blame any of us, too much. You don't blame the baby when he throws his bottle on the floor an breaks it, smash. He don't know any better, —an' 'you' do.....

THE PRESCRIPTION.

Talkin' about Miss Mayo isn't real inspirin', but as not many of you will read this new book of hers, I'll have to tell you somethin' about it. In an address to the women of India, she tells 'em to liberate themselves an their sisters from traditions, centuries old—that no one else'll do it. Now this sounds kinder sensible. You see, a person can't help but be sensible a part of the time, at least. She says if you just get angry, you delay the reform that oughter come. An that's sensible, too. Unless you get angry at yourselves. 'That's' not a bad thing either,—at times. A country as old as India must have need for reforms—'we' have, here, an we are a baby along side of your country. I saw an Indian daily paper while I was in New York (an I've asked my nephew to send some to me, once in a while, seein' I'm interested in the country, always have been, for that matter—an I read about a couple of men—one was a real important public man, too, Jim said—who spoke against the age of consent and marriage bill—I believe that's what they called it. Jim said probably they were Brahmins, an the Brahmins was the folks that thought they were the most superior of all the folks in India,—which made me think that praps Americans were not the only ones who had superiority complexes that made trouble for themselves an others. There was something about a man around seventy who was goin' to marry a young girl, too; but the paper said that there was a lot of fuss made about it, though.

MISS MAYO'S 'TECHNIQUE'.

Now, if Miss Mayo had been tellin' this she wouldn't have said anythin' 'bout the opposition. That's her "technique", as one of Jim's friends said. But, I guess there's a deal more of this sort of thing than there oughter be in India, from all fair accounts, an the sooner it is done away with the sooner people on this side of our miserable an sinful world will stop talkin' about it. Is makes 'em feel orful good an righteous, you see, to have 'your' sins to talk about, so's they can forget their own. That's human nature, it seems, tho' some of us may not like it over much; just as it's human nature for some of you to waste good columns of your newspapers tellin' about what's going on in Chicago' 'stead of agitatin' 'bout your own bad spots, so's they'll get cleaned up, the sooner.

A BIT OF SHOOTING.

Chicago is a mighty bad place. They lined up fourteen men or more the other day an shot 'em down; an Chicagoans didn't seem to be much concerned 'bout it, no more'n New Yorkers are 'bout their smashin' of the Eighteenth amendment, an prohibitin' Prohibition. We're a murderous lot, here in the U. S. A.; we kill ourselves an' our relatives an' perfect strangers—if you'll believe it. Well—a part of that's due to the war, you know. That's why, when I see your public men a howlin' for military schools as that sort of thing, I'm pretty sorry for you. But—that's another story, as they say. There's one thing we are dreadful moral about, an that's killin' of policemen. Manhattan (that's the main part of New York) executed six men who committed murders last year, an five of 'em had killed cops! That's God's honest truth! An they only executed 'bout one in fifty of those who were convicted, too—what's more. I don't believe in capital punishment; but as longs it is the law, it seems that this sort of a record is pretty indecent—or, at least, call it unfair.

ONLY 390 MURDERS!

They only had 'bout 390 murders in this metropolis, last year, I might as well tell you, but praps we'll pass Chicago's record another year. You see we Americans like to do things real big size means a lot to us—whether it's size in corn crops, or murder records, tall buildin's lies, or what not. That's why Miss Mayo scores, I may add. Between us, (I got this when I was in New York) your recent visitor an our fellow citizen they say, can't tell the truth, if she tries. She's just naturally constitnted so's she aint able to! This may be a little consolation to you, an' it wont bother her a bit. She's being well paid for gettin' a reputation that isn't exactly savory, you may know. Praps you know, too, that she began this sort of "inspired" writin,' 'bout the time there was talk of givin' the Filipinos their freedom—cordin' to our promise to 'em with writin' "The Isles of Fear". Funny kind of titles she gets up. Some of us never could see why she called her second book "Mother" India, or why she has named the newest one, "Slaves of God". I guess she's got a lot of misunderstandin' 'bout Eastern folk makin' images of their deities 'stead of a paintin' of 'em as we do. That other dimension, in the statue, seems to have balled up a lot of Americans an English (we got it from the English in the first place, you know). I'm wonderin' how the fourth dimension that everybody's talkin' about will show itself in the future! Some folk's will just have to pass out, I guess.

Here I started to tell you somethin' Miss Mayo wrote in her new financial venture, an I got way off the subject. I copied some lines that Jim said referred to certain visitors New York has had this season, an Indian woman (I can't spell her name) and a Mr. Andrews and Dr. Cousins. I guess praps they'll interest you, so here they be:

Emissaries come to us on one pretext or another indignantly to deny your sufferings (the lady knows enough not to split her infinitives—she's a keen bird, I tell you.) and eloquently to glorify the cruel cult under which you have been crushed,—babbling of politics, of philosophies, of word-wrapped legendary things, labouring to beguile our eyes from the magnitude of your battles, and the true roots of your peoples' woes.

INCREASED DOSE OF HYPOCRISY.

This choice collection of words seems to show that something's got under the lady's skin; an she's got to give us an increased dose of hypocrisy in this second book to make us think that she is an honest friend of Indian women, an just simply altruistic an nice. And we fall for it—I'm sorry to say. One of the supposed to be important critics up his review with these passages from Miss Mayo's kind counsel to Indian women especially where she says that these emissaries serve only to delay understanding friendship between us and to discourage such help as we might otherwise be privileged to give. "Privileged" isa an orful nice word, isn't it? Katherine Mayo is privileged! An this reviewer is just sold to the way she exercises her privileges, an he ends up his piece with words that show to us that he's "heartbroken" 'bout the long path India'll have to travel till she gets 'new' "traditions" also 'bout the "load that rests on the mothers of India", ending up with, "Miss Mayo's book is unlikely to make any headway in India; but it will reinforce Western 'views' of Eastern 'needs'." (I put in them italics).

Someone read this aloud at Jim's party, an one man said, "Now, isn't that a lovely example of the 'superiority complex'; an everyone laughed. You see,—we arn't all Mayo's here! One woman, who seemed to know all about your country, broke in, "I think India 'is' likely to take something worth while out of this book. It isn't such a bad thing to see ourselves as others see us,—even tho' they may see us mostly thro yellow spectacles; and there 'are' men in India who can and ought to read this book with considerable profit to themselves and their nation."

With which I guess I'll end.

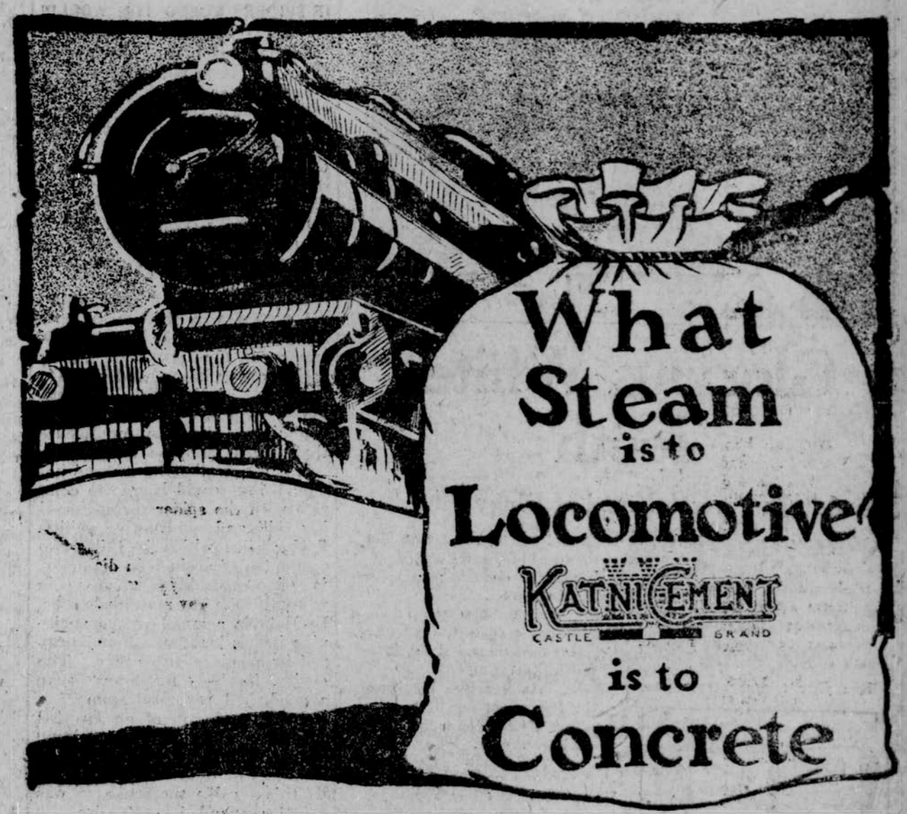
66 MILES ON 1 GALLON OF GAS.

Walter Critchlow, 1711A St., Wheaton, Ill., U. S. A., has patented a Vapor Moisture Gas Savor and Carbon Eliminator for all Autos and Engines that beats any ever got out. Old Fords report as high as 66 miles on 1 gallon. New Fords 55.

Other makes report amazing increases of 1/4 to 1/2 more.

Mr. Critchlow offers to send 1 to introduce. He also wants County and State Agencies everywhere to make dol. 250 to dol. 1000 per month.

Write him in English to-day. W. Critchlow, 1711A St., Wheaton, Ill., U. S. A.



What Steam is to Locomotive

KATNI CEMENT CASTLE BRAND

is to Concrete

YOU

CAN'T cover Bombay's morning market with one newspaper. It's a simple problem with a logical, mathematical solution. Bombay has only three morning newspapers.....and the

Bombay Chronicle

is one of them. These three Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods field. Remember that the

Bombay Chronicle

has about 30,000 reader daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of imitators.

Your health requires THE BEST

Insist always on being supplied with genuine

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

Trade Mark

The perfect and most valuable Remedy for Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.

Beware of imitations and substitutes.

Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Thomas Wilkinson

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

Glorious White Teeth

Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

2-18-E

only 3 A.M!

The night seems endless to sufferers from insomnia—after an eternity of restless tossing it is only 3 a.m. A night-cap of HORLICK'S will prevent this and ensure sound and restful slumber — HORLICK'S is light and nourishing, supplying necessary nutriment without overburdening the digestive functions.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cordial form add water or soda water.

VIMTO

NON-ALCOHOLIC—YET *full of Life and vigour*

Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial Distributing Agents. Messrs. DALAL BROS. 7th Khambata Street, Khetwadi, Bombay

Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.

MORE INTELLIGENT THAN MAN

—:o:—

IF SPIDERS RULED THE WORLD!

Science has been discovering some new facts about the spider. Whether or not this creature ever reached our earth from some other world, as some may believe, scientists are agreed that the spider is supreme in sunning, ruthless ferocity, inventiveness, and courage.

H. G. Wells once said that if man ever lost his mastery of this planet the next race to dominate it would be the spiders!

Mr. Wells is hardly a scientist, yet experts who for years have been studying the spiders now announce the results of their varied observations, and make a prophet of Mr. Wells. Experiments with spiders and careful watching show an intelligence that leaves mankind amazed.

It is doubtful if the average human being could begin to compete with the spider for engineering skill and inventive ability. Spider silk, which is thirty-two millionths of an inch in diameter, is incomparably greater in strength than any man-made rope. In Batavia a small ringed snake, nine inches long, was found trapped by a spider in a cellar. The spider, its body no larger than a good-sized pea, had spun a web in the form of an inverted cone, from the tip off which hung a silken cable of about the thickness of ordinary sewing silk. By this cable the snake was found suspended, still alive, its mouth muzzled with multiple strands of web and its tail tied by means of more silken cord.

SILKEN SNARES.

Records also tell of a mouse that was snared by a spider. Apparently the snaring was accomplished at the start by winding silken threads around the tail of the rodent, perhaps while it was asleep. The mouse was securely tied, and the spider, its web beneath the table, showed its engineering skill. By a loop, the mouse, despite its struggles, was hoisted off the floor into the air and hung there wholly helpless.

In New Guinea the Papuans use spiders' webs for fishing-nets. The species found there spins giant webs six and seven feet in diameter for the purpose of catching small birds, as our house spiders catch flies and moths.

The primitive Popuan goes to the forest where the spiders are thickest and sticks upright in the ground the stem of a long and pliant bamboo, the top end of which has been bent over and tied so as to form a large loop. This loop makes a convenient frame in which to build a web, and the spider, dark brown, and about the size of a hazel nut, with hairy legs that spread about two inches, seeing the ideal place for a web, soon takes advantage of the loop left by the native.

The Papuan then takes the net which has been presented to him and, going to a nearby stream, catches himself some fish by scooping them up with his spider's web. The beauty of the net is that the water does not seem to hurt it, because the threads are coated with a gummy substance that is waterproof.

IN THE AIR.

If man points to his mastery of the air, the spider can show that he has, for untold centuries, used aerial navigation. Many spiders are skilled aeronauts. Almost any warm day will show a spider in the act of taking a little joy ride through the air. Climbing to some elevated place and letting loose a number of threads, the wind carries the spider for a pleasant trip.

The spider is able to descend at a convenient time by reducing the sailspread, so to speak, and taking in some of the threads. Then, slowly settling, a silken line is thrown out as an anchor. These spider ships of the air are sometimes found at great heights. Even ships at sea have found them hundreds of miles from land.

The spider lives in a world of an absolute matriarchy. The female is the fighter, the bread-winner, and the autocratic monarch. The male is an undersized meek little creature who is likely to be eaten.

The lovemaking of spiders is a strange procedure unlike that found in any other world of nature. Matches are usuallly made at a kind of marriage fair in the light of the moon. The magic of the white sorceress seems to catch down at least that far in the scale of animal life, for when the moon's rays are on the forest paths or the rocky slopes the spiders give themselves up to love-making.

Light seems to produce in spiders a strange ecstasy and they give expression to it by peculiar movements, which some have called their love-dance. This is a solitary affair, but it serves as a means of introduction, for in moving about, one individual is almost certain to touch another. When this happens between males, they may stroke each other and pass on. But when a male and female meet, they give each the greeting in a dignified meditative way, as if sizing each other up for further acquaintance. Either may decline this, in which case they go their separate ways. If mutually attracted, they stroll off together.

All this equivalent to an engagement, and it may be either short or long. It may end in marriage, or a break up. While it lasts, the couple devote their whole time to each other.

They quarrel and make up again but mostly they seem to reflect on the seriousness of matrimony. The fact of the matter is that the male cannot be blamed for this, for the lady who is so nice to him as a sweetheart usually makes a meal of him as a wife; and she cannot be blamed for she is not only choosing a husband but a dinner.

NEW GENERATION BETTER THAN ITS PARENTS

—:o:—

A PSYCHOLOGIST'S IMPRESSIONS

A generation of idealists, supremely contemptuous of their parents and far superior to them in outlook, is springing up.

I have reached these rather sweeping conclusions after long and careful study as a physician. At Oxford I have noted the change that is coming over the temparament of present-day youth.

After the war young men and women discussed sex with amazing candour. To-day the students themselves have banned all discussion of sex problems as being bad form.

And now Professor J. E. Marcault has this week aroused tremendous interest in medical circles by his address to an educational conference on the subject of telepathy in regard to child-birth.

He quoted the case of a mother's repressed passion for a man other than her husband, and described how the daughters to whom she afterwards gave birth grew up to be women of loose morals.

Professor Marcault attributed the downfall of these girls to the action of the unconscious mind of the mother on the unconscious minds of the daughters.

This is an isolated instance, and in ninety-nine other cases where the mother or father has secretly loved another man or woman these repressed passions would have no reaction in the mind of wife's subsequent child.

I cannot, therefore, subscribe to Professor Marcault's views. I cannot even recall a similar case.

Disharmony in the home between parents does, however, have an effect on children, in my opinion, but these effects are developed during the child's growth. An inner conflict of loyalty goes on in the child's mind.

The new generation will be more strait-laced than the present. Wives who take a light view of the marriage ties and make their divorce arrangements on their wedding eve are bringing into the world children who are at a tender age all forming their own ideals—noble ideals which bring their parents into contempt.

Religious outlook, too, is being influenced, for the new generation are inclined to scoff at the forms and ceremonies of the Church. They are, nevertheless, more religious than their frivolous parents, but their religion is sincere. They are sweeping away the superstitions of life.

The Georgian period reacted to the hypocrisy and cant of the Victorian era, and the age of realism set in. We are now entering an age of idealism, in which psychology will be one of the dominant sciences.

Parents cannot, however, assume that children born in this lax age inevitably acquire nobler characters of their own moulding. In too many cases the reaction to parental discord is an emphasis of the worst traits in the character of an immoral father or mother.

ASTHMA

No matter who have failed. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what cause, cure guaranteed. Particulars free.

S. SHERWAN, Ballabhgarh (Faridpur.)

"—I began to pick up"

A grateful Sanatogen user writes:

"This is just the story of the experience—so far as Sanatogen is concerned—of a very ordinary, prosaic, matter-of-fact man, who happens to work rather more with his head than with his fingers.

"I was beginning to get flabby, mentally, to hate the very thought of work, when I struck Sanatogen. Either Sanatogen or Providence—or in common gratitude one should say Sanatogen and Providence—has or have put me right again. For the first week I perceived no difference but from the end of the second week I began to pick up. Since then I have built rapidly."

This is far from being an isolated case. Hundreds of thousands of people take Sanatogen—and benefit by it. Why not you? Sanatogen *must* help you. It may not be as soon as the second week that you begin to pick up, but the goal, splendid health, is nearer than you may think.

Decide to try Sanatogen.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all Chemists and Stores.

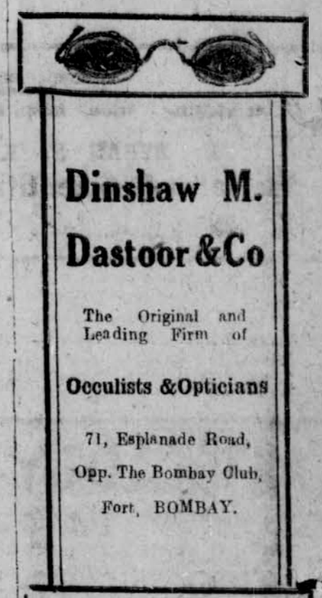
Ward off danger of infection

with FORMAMINT

FORMAMINT tablets will cure Sore Throat and, at the same time, protect you against such dangerous infections as Influenza, Measles, Diphtheria, etc. Be specially careful in crowded places where infection is always lurking. A Formamint tablet taken once in a while, will keep you safe from dangerous infectious diseases.

At all Chemists **FORMAMINT** At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet



Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co

The Original and Leading Firm of

Occulists & Opticians

71, Esplanade Road,
Opp. The Bombay Club,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1, each extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2 for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirutani, Chittoor District, S. India.

(Advt.)

Wonderful "LEPROSY" Cure

"Kusthuk ladh Vantabhaskaram".

Cure guaranteed.

For details apply in English to—

T. V. RAGHAVACHARYALU,
Zamindar, Sreeraghav Ayurvedasramam Kadali, Razole (Godaveri Dt.) India

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax

BY CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**

Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.

Telephone No. 24185.

OFFICE :—

M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

PORTLAND CEMENT

"Ganapati"

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD. GANAPATI BRAND. PORTLAND CEMENT. BOMBAY.

BRAND.

Complies with the revised (1925) British Standard Specification.

USE IT and SAVE MONEY

TATA SONS, LTD., Agents, Bombay House, Fort, :: :: :: BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

WHAT MAKES LIFE WORTH LIVING

—:o:—

The Mere Mystery of it

I am forty-five years of age. It is exactly, almost to a day, twenty years since the publication of my first book, I have had, so far, a happy life. Indeed, to be perfectly frank, I have enjoyed almost every minute of my life and I would willingly have it over again.

I have had some success; that is, my work is known. I have a public for it and it is work I immensely enjoy. On the other hand, my success has not been so great that I need be especially elated by it. It is moderate and average and normal. It would be foolish and false for me to pretend that I should be exactly as happy a man as I am if I had had no success at all. I should not. I should be soured, embittered and jealous and think myself twice as good a writer as I do had I been a bad failure.

But again, success has often brought with it aggravations, temptations to meanness and jealousy, false ambitions, arrogances, and if I were to say that I am happy because I am successful I should be speaking falsely. I am ambitious, I should like greatly to write a book that would live a hundred years or so (although why I should like this I have not the least idea).

SITTING ON A POWDER-MAGAZINE.

I enjoy hugely my work because it gives me a creative world to live in. I live in the small world of my novels with a freedom and enjoyment and interest that none of my readers can, alas, hope to capture with me.

I have had ill-health, all the chagrins, disappointments, rage at one's own follies, shynesses and failures that come to the average man's lot, but I long ago discovered that in the very middle of one of these chagrins or disappointments my interest in what is going on has always been greater than my sense of disappointment or chagrin. And yet it is definitely neither success nor work nor interest in life that gives me happiness. Thus writes Hugh Walpole in "Sunday Express."

And here, before I go further, I would say that the very word "happiness" is relative. I have called myself happy, but it is, of course, the happiness of a man sitting on the edge of a powder-magazine, the happiness of a man perpetually disturbed by the sudden cruelty, remorselessness, savagery that life is for ever providing.

I think, however, that it is this very powder-magazine quality that gives colour to any happiness, the "zest" of which Blunden speaks in his marvellous "Undertones of War" felt by so many men in France.

WHY I WOULD LIKE TO LIVE AGAIN.

And here, perhaps, is exactly where the dividing-line in this question comes between Lord Haldane and myself.

Lord Haldane in his autobiography wrote: "A distinguished living statesman and man of the world once asked me whether, even with the aid of such knowledge as experience has brought, I would like to try to begin life anew. My answer was in the negative."

If I had the chance to live my life over again, knowing that this time chance would be against me, would I accept it? Yes and again yes. I can imagine well enough what life without success would be like. For one thing I myself have not had as yet the success that I want, and in all probability I shall never have it, although I have in me the profound conviction, the conviction common to every artist I suppose, that I am only now beginning to understand the kind of work I want to do.

In any case. I know well what life without success is like, because I have two friends who have neither of them had any success at all, and they are among the happiest men I know.

Lord Haldane's belief, it seems, was that chance and accident decide whether life is worth living or no. This is, I am sure, quite false.

What makes life worth living is not success nor health nor friends nor work (although all these contribute largely if they are there), but a conviction of the thrilling interest of life, the perception of its incredible drama, the wonder at the astounding way in which the spiritual and material, whether one wishes it or no, insist on intermingling, the subconscious conviction that one gets of increasing purpose and meaning in the plan of it.

Yes, you may say, but suppose you have no sense of these things, what then? My answer to that is —get a sense of it. If you persist in wondering at the way that chance and accident are always hindering you, if you feel at last that you have a grudge against life, then it seems to me that you have lost all sense of life as it is and are outside it, blind and deaf and dumb.

Moreover, it is absurd to say that you have a right to a grievance against life because of the misfortunes that have befallen you. Misfortunes may in the next few years tumble as thickly upon me as they did upon Job, and I've no doubt but that I shall curse and complain as loudly as any one, but that should not hinder me from looking around me and seeing men and women persecuted, beaten by ill-health, loneliness, poverty, who yet manage to be happy and confident. There are examples to be found everywhere.

CAST FEAR OUT OF YOUR HEART.

The chief lesson of this life is, I am sure, to cast away fear. We start life afraid of everything—afraid of pain, of social contempt, of our own weakness and stupidity, of poverty, of loneliness. I am still afraid of all these things, but not so badly afraid as I used to be, and I know in my heart that there is no need to be afraid at all.

As one grows, the personal factor diminishes; the possibility of accident to oneself is still terrifying, but one realises at last that, whatever happens, the growth of one's interest, one's sympathy, one's history, widens and extends.

My father, who has recently died at the age of seventy-five, was the happiest human being I have ever met. I do not know that he could be called an especially lucky or fortunate man. He rose to a position of honour and responsibility, but in that position there were many elements of irritation and difficulty. He had for many years much ill-health. He was always a man of small means. He was able to have very little "fun" outside his work.

But he was a man of radiant happiness, as every one recognised. This was partly, of course, because of his religion, which was simple, unquestioning and absorbing, but beside that he had a deep, constant sense of the unfailing drama of life; everything contributed to it. He would have been just as happy, I think, had he been the humblest curate in the most obscure of country parishes.

No, Lord Haldane is wrong. It is not achievement that brings happiness, although it may contribute to it: It is belief in the worth-while quality of the stuff of life, however it is experienced, however encountered.

And yet—how aggravating to hear some one make this pronouncement when you have no consciousness of it! I myself may lose it to-morrow—who knows? And then it will be time to write another article—one that has in all probability a wider and deeper knowledge of life. It is, you see, the "powder-magazine" element that is the constant factor.

ENLARGEMENTS

made from any PHOTOGRAPH—No matter how small—old, faded, or indistinct. Size 15" x 20", artistically finished by expert Europeans in BLACK AND WHITE, mounted on canvas, Rs. 10. For rich SEPIA Finish, Rs. 12. For beautifully finished in WATER COLOURS—a veritable WORK of ART, Rs. 20. Your beautiful celluloid Locket photo free till 30th April only. Last two days! Satisfaction guaranteed. Originals returned uninjured. Half charges in advance.

Excelsior Photo Enlarging Co.

C. 366, Thakurdwar, Wagle Bldg., Near Thakurdwar Post Office, Bombay 2.

ADVANCE WOMEN'S EDUCATION

—:o:—

THREE LADY CANDIDATES TAKE M. A. DEGREE

CONGRESS MESSAGE IN C. P. VILLAGES

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, April 23.

During the last week the weather was cloudy with occasional showers of rain. This has brought the temperature down. The province was practically free from any epidemic disease, the total mortality from epidemic diseases reported during the last week being only 77 against 131 in the preceding week.

WOMEN CANDIDATES' SUCCESS

The number of examinees at the various University examinations is steadily increasing specially those of women candidates. The reason for the increase of the female students is not far to seek. The Nagpur University authorities allow special facilities for them and the women candidates can appear privately at the University examinations without their requiring to attend the local colleges. The results of the M. A. Examinations which were declared last week disclose success of all the three women candidates that appeared at the examination in the last month. Miss Jer Peshotan Kotval and Miss Sonu Venkatrao Mudholkar who passed the Previous M. A. Examination took English and appeared as College students while Mrs. Kamalaratnam Venkateswarm who passed the M. A. Previous Examination in Philosophy was a non-collegiate candidate.

CONGRESS MESSAGE IN VILLAGES.

The members of the local congress committee deserve to be heartly congratulated on their very laudable idea of visiting a village in the Nagpur District holding a public meeting and making the villagers know the message of boycott of foreign cloth, the value of Charkha in removing their poverty and enrolling themselves as congress members. It requires a little pursuation and a little encouragement and the people of the villages who have ample time at their disposal would begin to spin yarn over the Charkha and not only be able to provide cloth for themselves and their family but they could even sell it in the market and thus remove poverty to a certain extent.

MEERUT DEFENCE.

The local "Maharashtra" deserves to be congratulated on taking up the lead towards collecting the funds required for the defence of the labour leaders in what is known as "Meerut Conspiracy Case". About Rs. 300 has up till now been collected and it is hoped that the people of the Central Provinces and Berar will come forward with liberal donations and thus give the accused persons proper facilities to set up a defence.

DUTY ON MOTOR VEMICLES.

The maintenance of roads on which motor traffic is heavy is becoming a matter of great concern and fore shadows the adoption of more modern methods of road construction in the Central Provinces. The report of the Public Works Department, C. P. for the last year states that early institution of a tax on motor vehicles and even on carts and the formation of a road fund is necessary. A communication board has been set up to advise the local government on all matters submitted to it with respect to communications.

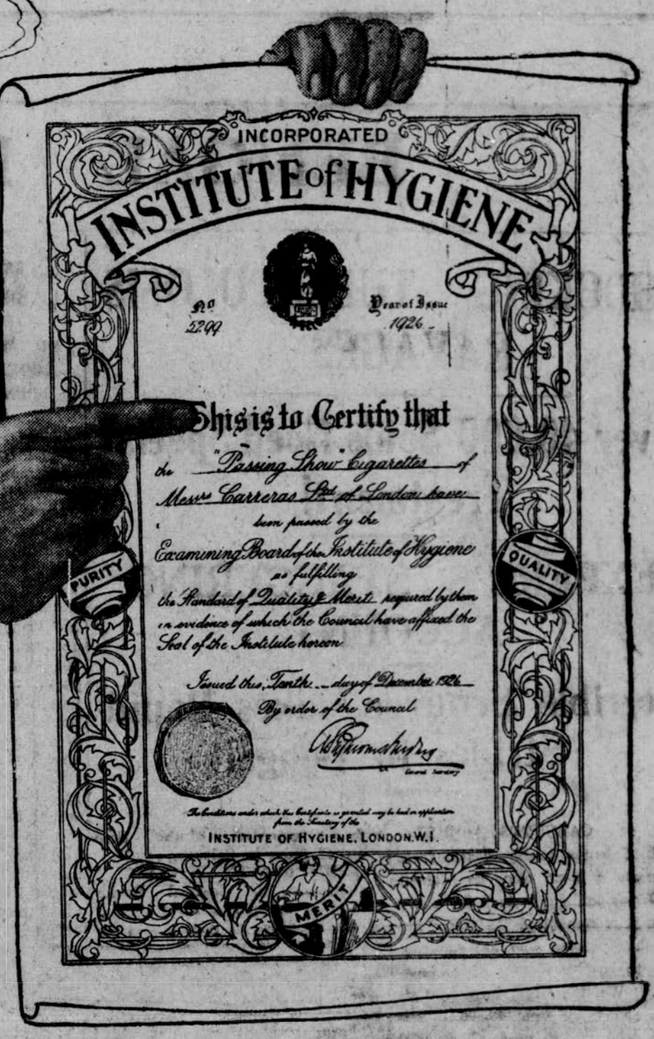
Kidney Warnings.

Beware! A dull, aching pain in the back after any exertion, or a sudden twinge when straightening yourself, is often the first indication of serious kidney weakness. Soon you experience urinary disorders, headaches, tired feelings, dizziness, nervousness, and lack of vigour.

All these symptoms warn you that your kidneys may be weak or defective. Don't neglect such warnings! Give the kidneys the tonic they need, without delay. Start at once to take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the special tonic for weak kidneys and bladder. This medicine will revitalise the kidneys, and protect you from rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica and urinary irregularities. Men and women in all parts of the Empire have proved how thoroughly Doan's Pills do their work.

Send for FREE Copy of DOAN'S DRUGS BOOK. Address P.O. Box 4, Bombay, or P.O. Box 444, Colombo.

You can't get away from this!


INCORPORATED
INSTITUTE of HYGIENE
No 5299
Year of Issue 1926
This is to Certify that
the "Passing Show" Cigarettes of
Messrs Carreras Ltd of London have
been passed by the
Examining Board of the Institute of Hygiene
as fulfilling
the Standard of Quality & Merit required by them
in evidence of which the Council have affixed the
Seal of the Institute hereon
Issued this Tenth day of December 1926
By order of the Council
PURITY
QUALITY
MERIT
INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE, LONDON, W.1.

* *Analytical report from Institute of Hygiene's London Laboratory on PASSING SHOW Cigarettes:*

Analytical data obtained in our laboratories in respect of these cigarettes show that the amount of moisture in the tobacco of which the cigarettes are made is 12.60 per cent., a figure which is very considerably below the maximum allowed for moisture in tobacco by the Excise authorities. Nothing was detected which could be regarded as an adulterant: there was no excess of sandy matter; and the tobacco was clean and free from dust. The paper used consisted of vegetable fibre, and did not contain an excess of "loading" material. "Passing Show" cigarettes are of good quality and are free from adulteration, and may be accepted with every confidence that great care has been devoted to ensuring that they are as well made and as cool smoking as is possible.

Quality—Quality—Quality... *All the time!*

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD

ENGLAND'S LARGEST INDEPENDENT HYGIENIC CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS

P.S.2

All-round Athlete's Speedy Recovery from Rheumatism

Our picture is of **Mr. Thomas Garner Jones, 258, Binns-road, Old Swan, Liverpool, England,** who writes:—"I am an all-round athlete—Boxing, Running, and Walking, and was training for a Walking Event when Rheumatic Fever took hold of me. I was admitted to the Hospital, where I remained for over six weeks undergoing every possible treatment. I was discharged, but became ill again the next day and was going through awful pain with the Rheumatism in the muscles of the back. Then I read an advertisement of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, and I made up my mind to try it, as the pains were spreading all over my body again. I started taking it, and found slight relief that night, and within a week had no pains or aches in my body, and was as fit as a fiddle. I am always going to keep a bottle of the Magic in the house."

World-famous for over 70 years

For the treatment of

Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Boils, Glandular Swellings,

Clarke's Blood Mixture

For the treatment of

Eczema, Rashes, Sore Places, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

—NEW INDIA—

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road:
General Manager R. J. DUFF

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER General Insurance Co., Ltd. is your National Concern.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY MONDAY APRIL 29 1929

So t is upto everyi Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

BENGAL IN GRIP OF FELL DISEASE!

SHOCKING TUBERCULOSIS RAVAGES

Over 40,000 Souls Need Special Treatment!

EXPERT'S STAGGERING ACCOUNT

Terrible Scourge Makes Rapid Strides in Bengal

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 27.

"In Calcutta, to-day, deaths from tuberculosis alone come to about 4,000 per million. And for every death it is recognised that there are 10 other persons who are suffering from the active disease of tuberculosis. We, therefore, have in Calcutta something over 40,000 individuals who are in need of special treatment for this disease. What is Calcutta doing to meet the situation that faces it in the light of the facts mentioned above? Facilities at present existing for combating this terrible scourge are extremely inadequate", said Dr. R. M. R. Gohsen, the Tuberculosis Expert of Madanapalle Sanitorium (South India) in the course of an interview with a representative of the Free Press of India in Calcutta.

INDISPUTABLE INCREASE.

Continuing the learned Doctor said: "In Calcutta a careful study of the incidence of tuberculosis has brought out the indisputable fact that Tuberculosis is increasing at a rapid speed, approximating a little over 7 per cent a year. The Doctor suggests increase in the number of hospitals and sanitoriums which must be adequately financed. He also suggests that there should also be in connection with the sanitorium a palm colony for a certain small but definite proportion of discharged patients."

Concluding the Doctor said: "In addition to these there must be developed an educative propaganda that will persuade even the most ignorant of the advantages of hospital and sanatorium treatment."—Free Press.

"OUTLOOK MOST HOPEFUL"

LONDON, April 28.

A deep impression created by the weeks events at Geneva is reflected in the leaders of Sunday newspapers which hail American proposals.

The "Sunday Times" thinks that the outlook is most hopeful "due to the fact that the proposals have let in a stream of fresh air and sunny air of human conlact upon the cold morgue-like atmosphere of experts and formulate.

The observer declares that Hoover has given the world a precise opportunity it needs and "only madness now could fail to grasp it.

The "News of the World" urges "strike while the iron is hot."

The "Reynolds Illustrated News" says "Let us not merely welcome the spirit of the American proposals but offer to do something very much bigger."—Reuter.

RAMNAVAMI MELA DISTURBANCE CASE

—:o:—

WITNESSES IDENTIFY ACCUSED IN COURT

HOOGHLY, April 27.

Two witnesses were examined in the Ramnavmi Mela Disturbance Case in which five Gurkhas of the Eastern Frontier Rifle stand charged under Sections 147, 323, 452, and 353. Both the witnesses deposed that they were assaulted and threatened with drawn bayonets. The Gurkhas scattered the police papers and books in the Thana broke the Mela and looted the articles. The witnesses identified the accused in the Court. Hearing was adjourned till Monday next.—Free Press.

FORECAST OF BARDOLI REPORT

—:o:—

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel Interviewed

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, April 27.

The recent Press reports about the Bardoli and Chorasi Taluka Settlement Enquiry Committee's report have been received with much satisfaction by the peasantry not only of the talukas concerned but by the peasantry of the whole district.

Enquiring of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel if he could give some authentic information about the report, he said:—"I am corresponding with Government in the matter, but I have no information beyond the fact that the reports are before the Government, and that as they contain elaborate appendices, numerous maps and graphs, they are not likely to be published until three or four weeks. As to the findings and recommendations of the Commissioners, I am entirely in the dark. I certainly expect them to be much better than the various Press correspondents make them out to be. But before anything is authoritatively published, I would request friends not send me letters or telegrams on the strength of newspaper reports.

UNEMPLOYMENT TOPS LABOUR PROGRAMME

—:o:—

MR. MACDONALD PROPOSES COORDINATION OF GOVT'S SPENDING DEPARTMENTS

LONDON, April 27.

The Labour Election campaign was launched at a big Labour rally at Albert Hall this evening when Mr. MacDonald said that the first point in Labour's programme was Unemployment. "We propose to organise a brain for thinking and acting for an industrial State," declared Mr. MacDonald and expressed the opinion that the time had come to co-ordinate the spending Departments by a committee over which the Prime Minister would preside and which would consist of a nucleus of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, President of the Board of Trade and the Minister of Labour. The Committee would be "modelled exactly on the basis of a Committee of Imperial Defence" and would be the centre of seeing, thinking, investigating and gathering information regarding unemployment, employment, markets and currency and everything relating to active and co-ordinated life of this country.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE TO BE AIMED AT.

Emphasising the international importance of the domestic industrial policy Mr. MacDonald said that Labour Government would aim at the establishment of a powerful and authoritative International Labour Office at Geneva. The second point was International peace in regard to which Labour wanted peace in Europe including diplomatic relations with Russia and a settlement of the freedom of the seas and naval agreement with America thereon. Mr. MacDonald wanted Great Britain to be in the forefront in proposals for peace and disarmament.—Reuter.

DIRECT CHALLENGE TO BALDWIN

—:o:—

LLOYD GEORGE'S ANTI-SOCIALIST SPEECH

LONDON, April 28.

A direct challenge to Mr. Baldwin to say whether if Government were defeated, Mr. Baldwin would advise the King to establish a Socialist Administration, was made by Mr. Lloyd George in the course of a speech at Milford Haven. He said he believed Government defeat was inevitable. If the Socialists were not in a majority—which they certainly wouldn't be—it depended entirely on Mr. Baldwin himself whether under those conditions Socialists would be called upon to form a Government. If Mr. Baldwin advised that a Socialist Premier should be his successor, Liberals would neither countenance nor encourage the idea. It looked as if Mr. Baldwin had already made up his mind to do it. He ought to say distinctly before the General Election what he meant to do. Mr. Baldwin was not entitled to say to the electors: "If you will not have me, I will see that you have to put up with Socialists."—Reuter.

PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

—:o:—

DELHI, April 27.

Mr. P. Mukerjee has been unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce for the third time in succession. Mr. Robertson Taylor was elected Deputy President for the year.—A. P.

Advance Social Reform

—:o:—

AN INTER-SUB-CASTE MARRIAGE

BOMBAY, April 28.

With a view to introduce social reform recently and inter-provincial and inter-sub-caste marriage in the Vaishya community was settled in the Sabarmati Ashram. Mahatma Gandhi and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj settled the betrothal of Mahatmaji's nephew, the late Sjt. Maganlal Gandhi's younger daughter Kumari Rukmani Devi aged about 18 with Sjt. Bansarilal Bajaj, son of Sjt. Rameshwarlal Bajaj of Raniganj, Marwari Agarwal, aged about 24.—Free Press.

—:o:—

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION AT HUBLI

HUBLI, April 28.

The fourth monthly Flag Salutation programme of the Hindustani Seva Dal was carried out here to-day at 8 a.m. Mr. Puranik president, local Youth League hoisted the flag. Dr. Hardikar and Mr. Shrinivasarao Kowjalgi, President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, were among those present.—Free Press.

"TOC H" ACTIVITIES

PRINCE OF WALES' TRIBUTE

LONDON, April 28.

The Prince of Wales welcomed the delegates from Toc H. Branches from all over the world at a meeting at Church House, Westminister and lighted fifty-six Lamps of Maintenance of the new branches formed during the year. The Prince pointed out that this was twice the number won in any previous year and alluded to the "very significant beginning" of Toc H in Germany. The prince announced that the Endoment fund had reached £4,500 sterling and that the money was still coming in. The Prince of Wales declared that Toc H was doing very well in India and said, I did not think that Toc H had actually got as far as India when I was there. Highest tribute to work being done in India was the news that the Viceroy had decided to join it and had been initiated in Calcutta. The Prince added that Ceylon had supported the Endowment Fund very well.

DELHI BOMB OUTRAGE PRISONERS

—:o:—

AIL SUPERINTENDENT SUPPLIES BOOKS FROM PERSONAL LIBRARY

DELHI, April 27.

Mr. Asaf Ali will move the authorities on Monday for permission to allow newspapers to the accused. Major Webb, Superintendent of the Delhi Jail, has supplied them with some books from his personal library. Bhagat Singh is reported to have written to his father to send him copies of Napoleon's life and Lokamanya Tilak's Gita Rahasya. Bhagat Singh when he met Mr. Asaf Ali was dressed in full Khaddar. The accused are keeping quite fit.—Free Press.

LONDON, April 28.

Indian air mail yesterday was the largest hitherto. It consisted of over 12,000 letters.—Reuter.

Secunderabad, April 27.—Most of the workmen of Ramgopal mills dismissed recently have been reinstated on certain conditions.—A. P

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

AHMEDABAD WATER SUPPLY

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT PROMISES TO REMOVE DIFFICULTY

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, April 25.

Replying to two addresses presented to him by two different sects of Banias this morning, Mr. Mulchand Asharam Shah the new president of the Ahmedabad municipality said that efforts were being made to remove the dificiency of water supply. There was sufficient water in the river and there were ample funds available. Powerful engines had been installed but the difficulty was with regard to distribution. On this point expert advice was being taken, and he hoped that after the rains there would be sufficient water supply in the city.—A. P.

HALIM SEES COMRADES

—:o:—

MEERUT PRISONERS ALL CHEERFUL

MEERUT, April 27.

Comrade Halim who came here from Calcutta last night interviewed the accused in the case of alleged conspiracy to-day. He said to a representative of the Associated Press that he saw all the accused except Sohan Singh Joshi, Jhabwalla, Thengdi and Kidarnath Saigal. They were all together when he interviewed them.

BAD FOOD STILL.

They still complained of the bad food supplied in the jail which was giving them stomach trouble and some had even suffered from fits of vomitting. Sohan Singh Joshi could not see him as he was suffering from diarrhoea at the time. Comrade Halim gave the accused some books to which the jail authorities did not object. The accused looked happy and cheerful.

DANGE TO ARGUE HIS BAIL.

It is understood that the District Magistrate has consented to allow Dange to argue his bail application himself and this will be heard on Monday at the Magistrate's bungalow.

RETURN OF DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Parmatmasharan, a local pleader, filed an application to-day on behalf of the Secretary of the Muzdoor Sabha of Cawnpore praying for the return of books and other documents seized in the office of that institution during the police raids there.

ANOTHER BAIL APPLICATION.

It is understood that a bail application will be filed to-morrow on behalf of Thengdi, one of the accused in the case of alleged conspiracy.—A. P.

DR. KITCHLEW ARRIVES AT MEERUT

—:o:—

MEERUT, April 28.

Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew arrived here this morning.—A. P.

LOST GOLFING PRESTIGE RETRIEVED

BRITAIN WINS RYDER CUP MATCH

LONDON, April 27.

At the Moortown Course, Leeds, Britain amply retrieved her lost golfing prestige by beating America in the annual professional Ryder Cup match by six matches to four, two other matches being halved.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

An official message from Naintal says that the rumour that the U. P. Legislative Council is likely to be dissolved on the near future is totally devoid of foundation.—A. P.

RIVAL PARTIES ENTER THE LIST

Political "Puritans" Launch Crusade against Swarajists

—:o:—

BENGAL COUNCIL ELECTION CAMPAIGN

CALCUTTA, April 27.

In a manifesto issued to-night Messrs. Jatindranath Basu, J. N. Gupta, Bipin Chandra Pal, B. K. Basu and others state that the real issue involved in the forthcoming general election is whether Bengal will share with other Indian provinces whatever constitutional advance may be granted by the next parliamentary statute relating to the Government of India. While wishing to work dyarchy for the brief remaining period of its existence, the party represented by the signatories will do everything in its power to secure the grant of the Nehru Demand for Dominion Status for India with the least possible delay.

ADVENT OF SWARAJISTS.

"If there has been one factor more potent than any other in degrading the public life of Bengal", adds the manifesto. "It is the advent of the Swarajist creed that no methods are too mean in its efforts at ministrybreaking and fighting the rival parties. Restoring the purity of the public life of Bengal will be one of our cardinal aims. In the place of the policy of stagnation and obstruction, we offer a policy of practical constructive progress based on reconstruction of the social and economic foundations of the life of the Nation. We want to give special attention to rural reconstruction and bettering the life of Bengal ryots and agriculturists whose cause was so shamefully betrayed in the last Council by their vaunted friends the Swarajists. We propose to adopt a really progressive and Liberal policy for improving the condition of the labouring classes which at the same time will not militate against the best interests of industrial development of the country.....We protest against the Swarajist policy of exploiting Labour problems simply for the advantage of their own party". A. P.

OUTGOING PRESIDENT OF BENGAL COUNCIL

—:o:—

LANDHOLDERS URGE RE-ELECTION

CALCUTTA, April 27.

From information received from Mymensingh, Dacca and Barisal, it is gathered that many leading members of the Dacca division of the Landholders constituency have appealed to the electors of those districts, by means of manifestos, to get the outgoing President of the Bengal Council the Raja of Santosh re-elected without any contest. The Mymensingh Landholders and Dacca Landholders Associations as well as the Congress party urge that the outgoing president should be returned unopposed.—A. P.

ATTEMPT TO DIVIDE NATION'S ENERGIES

—:o:—

MR. SATYAMURTI ON NEW PARTY

MADRAS, April 27.

Mr. Satyamurthi writing on the formation of a new Nationalist Party regrets that at the critical juncture in the Nation's history attempts should be made to divide the Nation's energies and thereby strengthen the forces opposed to Indian Swaraj. He appeals to the promoters of the new party to join the Congress Party and try to work out their ideal.—Free Press.

NEVROUSNESS IN BOURSE CIRCLES

Sequel To Increase In Discount Rate

REICHSBANK STILL OPTIMISTIC

—:o:—

Shortage of American Dollar Bank-Notes

LONDON, April 27.

Berlin.—Nervousness in Bourse circles as a result of recent increase in Reichsbank's discount rate has been increased by the announcement of yesterday that "for technical reasons" the official quotation for American dollar bank-notes had been suspended for a day owing to insufficient supply to satisfy a comparatively small demand. Dollar cheques were handed out instead. The Reichsbank states that there is no justification for nervousness and that it expects to overcome the difficulty shortly. The bank declares that it will be able to meet all demands for foreign currencies within the gold limit against payment in Reichsmarks.—Reuter.